

Page 1Cameron495

=> file reg
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 21 JUL 2003 HIGHEST RN 552272-14-7
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<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

=> file capl
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:40:36 ON 22 JUL 2003
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 22 Jul 2003 VOL 139 ISS 4
FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 Jul 2003 (20030721/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> file wpix
FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 15:40:40 ON 22 JUL 2003
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KOROMA EIC1700

FILE 'TEXTILETECH' ENTERED AT 15:41:23 ON 22 JUL 2003
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 MAY 2003 <20030505/UP>
FILE COVERS 1978 TO DATE.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:09:15 ON 22 JUL 2003)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:23:48 ON 22 JUL 2003

L1 26 S BRIER M?/AU
L2 1 S L1 AND FABRIC/TI
L3 477519 S (COTTON OR FABRIC? OR CLOTHING OR TEXTILE? OR POLYESTER?) /IT
L4 477519 S L3 OR COTTON(W) (FIBER OR FIBRE) /IT
L5 13918 S 40-9/CC OR D06M010?/IC
L6 480330 S L5 OR L4
L7 3317 S FABRIC(W) (FINISH? OR TREAT?) /IT
L8 246489 S (COATING MATERIALS OR ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS) /IT
L9 1784 S (3380-34-5 OR 412046-27-6 OR 412046-28-7) /RN
L10 1269 S TRICLOSAN OR MARPEL FC OR MARPEL SG OR APEX WATERPROOFER 253
L11 22 S (BLEACH? OR FADE? OR WHITEN?) AND (WATER PROOF? OR WATER(3A)R
L12 31937 S L6 AND (L7-L10)
L13 2 S L12 AND L11
L14 509 S L12 AND (BLEACH? OR FADE? OR WHITEN?)
L15 1501 S (BLEACH? OR FADE? OR WHITEN?) AND (WATER PROOF? OR WATER(3A)R

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 13:15:42 ON 22 JUL 2003

L36 464 S TRICLOSAN OR MARPEL FC OR MARPEL SG OR APEX WATERPROOFER 253
L37 479354 S COTTON OR FABRIC? OR CLOTHING OR TEXTILE? OR POLYESTER?
L38 170 S (BLEACH? OR FADE? OR WHITEN?) AND HEAT? AND (WATER(3A)RESIS?
L39 179 S (BLEACH? OR FADE? OR WHITEN?) AND HEAT? AND (WATER(3A)RESIS?
L40 38076 S ANTI(4A) (BACTERIA? OR MICROBIA? OR STAIN) OR FUNGICI? OR BACT
L41 2 S L39 AND L40
L42 60 S L36 AND L37
L43 1 S L42 AND L39
L44 0 S L42 AND COTTON(4A) (TREAT? OR FINISH?)
L45 1584 S COTTON(4A) (TREAT? OR FINISH?)
L46 0 S L45 AND L36
L47 2 S L45 AND L38
L48 46 S L45 AND L40
L49 101 S L45 AND (WATER(3A)RESIS? OR WATERPROOF? OR WATER(4A)REPEL?)
L50 46 S L45 AND (ANTI(4A) (BACTERIA? OR MICROBIA? OR STAIN) OR FUNGICI
L51 302 S L45 AND HEAT?
L52 4 S L51 AND (ANTI(4A) (BACTERIA? OR MICROBIA? OR STAIN) OR FUNGICI
L53 25 S L36 AND (COTTON? OR TEXTILE)
L54 1 S L53 AND (BLEACH? OR FADE? OR WHITEN?) AND HEAT?
L55 73 S L47 OR L50 OR L52 OR L53 OR L54
L56 60 S L55 AND COTTON?
L57 9 S L56 AND HEAT?

FILE 'COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 13:45:17 ON 22 JUL 2003

L58 1 S L57

FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:45:47 ON 22 JUL 2003
L59 1 S L57

FILE 'WTEXTILES' ENTERED AT 13:46:42 ON 22 JUL 2003
L60 1 S L57

FILE 'TEXTILETECH' ENTERED AT 13:47:42 ON 22 JUL 2003
L61 0 S L57

FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIX, COMPENDEX, JICST-EPLUS, WTEXTILES' ENTERED AT
13:49:07 ON 22 JUL 2003
L62 31 DUP REM L*** L57 L58 L59 L60 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
SAV CCAMERON495/A L62

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:15:47 ON 22 JUL 2003
L63 22 S L12 AND (BLEACH? OR FADE? OR WHITEN?) AND (ANTI(4A) (MICROBIAL
L64 4 S L63 AND HEAT?
L65 3562 S L12 AND (WATERPROOF? OR HYDROPHOB? OR WATER(3A)RESIS? OR WATE
L66 0 S L65 AND HEAT AND (BLEACH? OR FADE? OR WHITEN?) AND (ANTI(4A) (OR
L67 14 S L65 AND (L9 OR L10)
L68 9 S L63 AND (L9 OR L10)
L69 22 S L67 OR L68
L70 683726 S L3 OR FABRIC? OR CLOTH?
L71 683726 S L70 OR L4
L72 0 S L71 AND (BLEACH OR WHITEN?) AND HEAT AND (ANTI(4A) (MICROBIAL
L73 265 S L71 AND (L9 OR L10)
L74 3 S L73 AND HEAT? AND BLEACH?
L75 5 S L73 AND WATERPROOF?
L76 23 S L74 OR L75 OR L69

FILE 'WPIX, COMPENDEX, JICST-EPLUS, WTEXTILES, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT
14:51:57 ON 22 JUL 2003
L77 33 DUP REM L57 L58 L59 L60 L76 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
SAV CAMERON495/A L77

FILE 'TEXTILETECH' ENTERED AT 15:03:13 ON 22 JUL 2003

FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIX, COMPENDEX, JICST-EPLUS, WTEXTILES' ENTERED AT
15:06:34 ON 22 JUL 2003
L78 33 DUP REM L76 L57 L58 L59 L60 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:07:39 ON 22 JUL 2003
L79 127459 S NYLON OR POLYAMIDES/IT
L80 771193 S L71 OR L79
L81 57 S L80 AND HEAT AND (WATERPROOF? OR WATER(3A)RESIST? OR WATER (3A
L82 68 DUP REM L81 L57 L58 L59 L60 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
SET COST OFF

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:37:08 ON 22 JUL 2003

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:37:13 ON 22 JUL 2003
FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 15:37:18 ON 22 JUL 2003
FILE 'COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 15:37:26 ON 22 JUL 2003
FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:37:32 ON 22 JUL 2003
FILE 'WTEXTILES' ENTERED AT 15:37:40 ON 22 JUL 2003
FILE 'TEXTILETECH' ENTERED AT 15:37:50 ON 22 JUL 2003
SET COST OFF
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:40:33 ON 22 JUL 2003
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:40:36 ON 22 JUL 2003
FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 15:40:40 ON 22 JUL 2003
FILE 'COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 15:40:48 ON 22 JUL 2003
FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:40:53 ON 22 JUL 2003
FILE 'WTEXTILES' ENTERED AT 15:41:11 ON 22 JUL 2003
FILE 'TEXTILETECH' ENTERED AT 15:41:23 ON 22 JUL 2003

=> d que
L3 477519 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (COTTON OR FABRIC? OR CLOTHING
OR TEXTILE? OR POLYESTER?)/IT
L4 477519 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 OR COTTON(W) (FIBER OR
FIBRE)/IT
L36 464 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON TRICLOSAN OR MARPEL FC OR MARPEL
SG OR APEX WATERPROOFER 253
L38 170 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (BLEACH? OR FADE? OR WHITEN?)
AND HEAT? AND (WATER(3A)RESIS? OR WATERPROOF OR WATER(4A)REPEL?
)
L45 1584 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON COTTON(4A) (TREAT? OR FINISH?)
L47 2 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 AND L38
L50 46 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 AND (ANTI(4A) (BACTERIA? OR
MICROBIA? OR STAIN) OR FUNGICI? OR BACTERIC?)
L51 302 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 AND HEAT?
L52 4 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L51 AND (ANTI(4A) (BACTERIA? OR
MICROBIA? OR STAIN) OR FUNGICI? OR BACTERIC?)
L53 25 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 AND (COTTON? OR TEXTILE)
L54 1 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L53 AND (BLEACH? OR FADE? OR
WHITEN?) AND HEAT?
L55 73 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L47 OR L50 OR L52 OR L53 OR L54
L56 60 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L55 AND COTTON?
L57 9 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L56 AND HEAT?
L58 1 SEA FILE=COMPENDEX ABB=ON PLU=ON L56 AND HEAT?
L59 1 SEA FILE=JICST-EPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L56 AND HEAT?

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 JUL 2003 <20030719/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200346 <200346/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

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FILE COVERS 1970 TO DATE.

<<< SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION AVAILABLE IN
THE BASIC INDEX >>>

=> file jicst
FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:40:53 ON 22 JUL 2003
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FILE COVERS 1985 TO 21 JUL 2003 (20030721/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED
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=> file wtextiles
FILE 'WTEXTILES' ENTERED AT 15:41:11 ON 22 JUL 2003
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 17 JUL 2003 <20030717/UP>
FILE COVERS 1970 TO DATE.

=> file textiletech

KOROMA EIC1700

L60 1 SEA FILE=WTEXTILES ABB=ON PLU=ON L56 AND HEAT?
L70 683726 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 OR FABRIC? OR CLOTH?
L71 683726 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 OR L4
L79 127459 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON NYLON OR POLYAMIDES/IT
L80 771193 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 OR L79
L81 57 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 AND HEAT AND (WATERPROOF?
OR WATER(3A)RESIST? OR WATER(3A)REPEL?) AND (BLEACH? OR
WHITEN? OR FADE)
L82 68 DUP REM L81 L57 L58 L59 L60 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d all 182 1-68

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'WPIX, COMPENDEX, JICST-EPLUS, CAPLUS' -
CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L82 ANSWER 1 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2003:154663 CAPLUS
DN 138:189363
TI Methods and systems for drying lipophilic fluid-containing fabrics
IN France, Paul Amaat Raymond Gerald; Noyes, Anna Vadimovna
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM D06L001-02
 ICS D06L001-08
CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003016610	A2	20030227	WO 2002-US25887	20020814
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRAI US 2001-312406P P 20010815

AB A method for drying lipophilic fluid-contg. fabric articles
comprises a step selected from the group consisting of: a. adding a high
vapor pressure co-solvent to the lipophilic fluid prior to contacting the
fabric articles with the lipophilic fluid; b. adding heat
to the lipophilic fluid prior to contacting the fabric articles
with the lipophilic fluid; c. subjecting the lipophilic fluid-contg.

fabric articles to heat; d. subjecting the lipophilic fluid-contg. fabric articles to a vacuum; e. subjecting the lipophilic fluid-contg. fabric articles to a fabric article spin velocity of at least 200 G; f. subjecting the lipophilic fluid-contg. fabric articles to a high vapor pressure co-solvent; and g. mixts. thereof.

ST lipophilic fluid contg **fabric** drying

IT Alcohols, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(C2-3, high vapor pressure co-solvent; methods and systems for drying lipophilic fluid-contg. **fabrics**)

IT Brightening
Creaseproofing
(agents; methods and systems for drying lipophilic fluid-contg. **fabrics**)

IT Dyes
(fixatives; methods and systems for drying lipophilic fluid-contg. **fabrics**)

IT Ethers, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(hydrofluoro, high vapor pressure co-solvent; methods and systems for drying lipophilic fluid-contg. **fabrics**)

IT **Textiles**
(lipophilic fluid-contg.; methods and systems for drying lipophilic fluid-contg. **fabrics**)

IT Antibacterial agents
Antistatic agents
Bleaching agents
Drying
Emulsifying agents
Fabric softeners
Heating
Perfumes
Sunscreens
Waterproofing agents
(methods and systems for drying lipophilic fluid-contg. **fabrics**)

IT Cyclosiloxanes
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(methods and systems for drying lipophilic fluid-contg. **fabrics**)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(high vapor pressure co-solvent; methods and systems for drying lipophilic fluid-contg. **fabrics**)

L82 ANSWER 2 OF 68 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2003 EEI on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2003(13):7862 COMPENDEX
TI Antimicrobial protection of **cotton** and **cotton**
/polyester fabrics by radiation and thermal treatments. I. Effect of ZnO formulation on the mechanical and dyeing properties.
AU El-Naggar, A.M. (Department of Radiation Chemistry Natl. Ctr. Radiation

Res. Technol., Nasr City, Cairo, Egypt); Zohdy, M.H.; Hassan, M.S.; Khalil, E.M.

SO Journal of Applied Polymer Science v 88 n 5 May 2 2003.p 1129-1137
CODEN: JAPNAB ISSN: 0021-8995

PY 2003

DT Journal

TC Experimental

LA English

AB Cotton and cotton/polyester fabrics were treated against microbial attack by applying a formulation based essentially on ZnO under high-energy radiation and thermal curing. To achieve the homogeneity and the reactivity of the treating formulation, a binder (Impron MTP) and a dispersing agent (Setamol WS) were used with ZnO. The antimicrobial property of the fabrics was evaluated, in terms of mechanical properties, by a soil burial test. Moreover, the effect of antimicrobial finishing on the dyeing properties in terms of color strength was investigated. It was found that the best composition that affords the best anti-microbial protection to cotton fabrics contains 2% ZnO, 2% binder, and 1% dispersing agents. For the cotton/polyester blend, the best results were achieved at the same conditions except the ZnO was 1%. It was found that the treatment under the effect of electron-beam irradiation is better than that of gamma irradiation and thermal curing. The results showed that when the finishing process was carried out before dyeing with a reactive dye, it affects the color strength rather than performing the finishing after the dyeing process. 17 Refs.

CC 819.4 Fiber Products; 821.4 Agricultural Products; 819.5 Textile Products and Processing; 815.1.1 Organic Polymers; 622.2 Radiation Effects; 537.1 Heat Treatment Processes

CT *Fabrics; Polymer blends; Radiation effects; Heat treatment; Dyeing; Curing; Composition; Cotton; Cotton fabrics; Polyesters

ST Antimicrobial protection; Radiation treatments; Thermal curing; High energy radiation

ET O*Zn; ZnO; Zn cp; cp; O cp; I

L82 ANSWER 3 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 2002:547187 CAPLUS

DN 137:110243

TI Optical films with improved adhesion and excellent water resistance and recyclability

IN Taki, Hiroshi; Morishige, Chikao; Higashiura, Shinya; Sato, Masayoshi; Mizuno, Naoki; Matsuoka, Mikio

PA Toyobo Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM B32B027-36
ICS B32B007-02; C08K007-16; C08L033-00; C08L067-00; C09J007-02

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 73

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002205365	A2	20020723	JP 2001-2665	20010110
PRAI	JP 2001-2665		20010110		
AB	The films with good whitening resistance after processing consist of a biaxially stretched polyester base film not contg. particles and .gtoreq.1 coating layer contg. particles, where the base film has .ltoeq.10/m ² foreign matters, i.e., raised portions with height .gtoreq.1 .mu.m and max. diam. .gtoreq.20 .mu.m and depressed portions placed .ltoeq.100 .mu.m of the raised portions and depth .gtoreq.0.5 .mu.m, water resistance value of the coated films is .gtoreq.90, discoloration value is .ltoeq.10 after melt molding, and haze change is .ltoeq.20% after heating. Thus, 211 parts 1,4-butanediol and 270 parts ethylene glycol were transesterified with 345 parts di-Me terephthalate and further esterified with 14 parts fumaric acid and 160 parts sebamic acid to give a polyester, 75 parts of which was treated with 15 parts maleic anhydride and 10 parts styrene in MEK/Me ₂ CHOH in presence of azobisisdimethylvaleronitrile, mixed with MeOH, further mixed with H ₂ O and Et ₃ N, and freed of MEK, Me ₂ CHOH, and excess Et ₃ N to give a H ₂ O-dispersible graft resin. A particle-free PET film was both-side coated with an aq. dispersion of the graft resin contg. Me ₂ CHOH, anionic surfactant, propionic acid, and colloidal SiO ₂ (Snowtex OL), dried at 130.degree., stretched, and heat-set to give a product showing cross-cut adhesion to a hard coating 100/100, good water resistance, the haze change 8.3%, and good recyclability.				
ST	optical PET film adhesion improvement; recyclable PET film graft polyester coating; water resistance polyester film optical				
IT	Coating materials Optical films Recycling of plastics and rubbers (coated polyester optical films with good adhesion, water resistance, and recyclability)				
IT	Polyesters, uses RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (coated polyester optical films with good adhesion, water resistance, and recyclability)				
IT	Adhesion, physical (improvement of; coated polyester optical films with good adhesion, water resistance, and recyclability)				
IT	25038-59-9P, Ethylene glycol-terephthalic acid copolymer, uses RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (coated polyester optical films with good adhesion, water resistance, and recyclability)				
IT	7631-86-9, Snowtex OL, uses RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (colloidal; coated polyester optical films with good adhesion, water resistance, and recyclability)				
IT	443293-82-1P 443293-86-5P RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or				

engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(crosslinked; coated polyester optical films with good
adhesion, water resistance, and recyclability)

L82 ANSWER 4 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 2002:407053 CAPLUS

DN 136:403103

TI Manufacture of water-repellent hygroscopic
fabrics by treating one side of fabrics with
waterproofing agents, laminating two of the treated fabric
and treating the untreated sides of the laminated fabrics with
plasma radiation

IN Kashiwabara, Toru; Nanba, Masami

PA Kanebo, Ltd., Japan; Kanebo Fiber Glass Co., Ltd.

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM D06M015-277

ICS D06B019-00; D06M010-02

CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002155470	A2	20020531	JP 2000-347639	20001115
PRAI	JP 2000-347639		20001115		

AB Water-resistant hygroscopic fabrics are
prep'd. by treating one side of fabrics with
waterproofing agents, adhering together two treated sides of the
fabrics and treating the two untreated exterior sides of the
laminated fabrics with plasma radiation. A woven cotton twill
was scoured, bleached, mercerized, dyed, treated with a soln.
contg. 50 g/L Asahiguard AG-415 (F-contg. water
repellent) and 30 g/L Meikanate MF (blocked isocyanate) to pickup
65%, dried, and heat-treated 3 min at 150.degree.. Two of the
treated fabric were laminated and exposed to plasma radiation on
the untreated sides for 90 s at 7 kW to give a fabric showing
water repellency rating (JIS L-1092) 5 initially and 3
after 10 washings and water absorption value (JIS L-1907-B) 43 and
exhibiting good retention of handle.

ST cotton fabric water resistant hygroscopicity
enhancement; textile water resistant hygroscopicity
enhancement; plasma radiation treatment water resistant
cotton fabric hygroscopicity enhancement

IT Textiles
(cotton; manuf. of water-repellent
hygroscopic fabrics by treating one side of fabrics
with waterproofing agents, laminating two of the treated
fabric and treating the untreated sides of the laminated
fabrics with plasma radiation)

IT Wettability
(enhancement of; manuf. of water-repellent

✓ ref at least

hygroscopic fabrics by treating one side of fabrics with waterproofing agents, laminating two of the treated fabric and treating the untreated sides of the laminated fabrics with plasma radiation)

IT Textiles

Water-resistant materials

Waterproofing

(manuf. of water-repellent hygroscopic fabrics by treating one side of fabrics with waterproofing agents, laminating two of the treated fabric and treating the untreated sides of the laminated fabrics with plasma radiation)

IT Plasma

(treatment by; manuf. of water-repellent hygroscopic fabrics by treating one side of fabrics with waterproofing agents, laminating two of the treated fabric and treating the untreated sides of the laminated fabrics with plasma radiation)

IT Fluoropolymers, uses

RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(water repellents; manuf. of water-repellent hygroscopic fabrics by treating one side of fabrics with waterproofing agents, laminating two of the treated fabric and treating the untreated sides of the laminated fabrics with plasma radiation)

IT 431905-98-5

RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(water repellent; manuf. of water-repellent hygroscopic fabrics by treating one side of fabrics with waterproofing agents, laminating two of the treated fabric and treating the untreated sides of the laminated fabrics with plasma radiation)

L82 ANSWER 5 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 2002:293207 CAPLUS

DN 136:326916

TI Finishing nonwoven fabrics comprising cellulosic fibers for water-repellent colored nonwoven fabrics by treating the nonwoven fabrics with aqueous dispersions containing pigments, synthetic rubber latexes containing amphoteric structure or polymer emulsions and perfluoroalkyl group-containing water repellents

IN Fukuda, Jiro

PA Nisshin Spinning Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM D06M015-256

ICS D04H001-46; D04H003-03; D06M015-19; D06M015-693; D06M101-06

CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)
Section cross-reference(s) : 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002115181	A2	20020419	JP 2000-349547	20001116
PRAI	JP 2000-233395	A	20000801		

AB The water-repellent colored nonwoven fabrics are prep'd. by treating nonwoven fabrics (A) comprising cellulosic fibers manufd. by the spun-less method, with aq. dispersions contg. pigments, synthetic rubber latexes contg. amphoteric structure and/or polymer emulsions, and water repellents contg. perfluoroalkyl groups, or the water-repellent colored nonwoven fabrics are prep'd. by first treating A fabrics with aq. dispersions contg. pigments and synthetic rubber latexed contg. amphoteric structure and/or polymer emulsions and subsequently treating the nonwoven fabrics with aq. dispersions contg. water repellents contg. perfluoroalkyl groups. The nonwoven fabrics are useful for wiping cloths, hygienic materials, undergarments, and surgical gowns. A bleached cotton nonwoven fabric was padded with an aq. dispersion contg. Accostar C-122 (binder) 1.0, SA Color Blue DY-120 (pigment) 0.2, and Paraguard L-88 (F-contg. water repellent) 0.5% (effective component) to pickup 110% and heat-treated 2 min at 160.degree. to give a colored water-repellent fabric exhibiting water repellency rating 5, tensile strength 11.4 and 10.8 kg/5 cm, resp., in the machine and transverse directions, and elongation at break 40 and 66%, resp., in the machine and transverse directions and showing no color nonleveling due to the pigment migration.

ST cotton nonwoven fabric water repellent
colored manufg; cellulosic fiber nonwoven fabric colored
water repellent manufg; wiping cloth
cellulosic fiber nonwoven fabric colored water
repellent; surgical gown cellulosic fiber nonwoven fabric
colored water repellent; hygienic material cellulosic
fiber nonwoven fabric colored water repellent
; undergarment cellulosic fiber nonwoven fabric colored
water repellent

IT Styrene-butadiene rubber, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Accostar C 122; finishing nonwovens comprising cellulosic fibers with aq. dispersions contg. pigments, rubber or polymer emulsions and perfluoroalkyl group-contg. compds. for water-repellent colored nonwovens)

IT Synthetic rubber, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(binder; finishing nonwoven fabrics comprising cellulosic fibers with aq. dispersions contg. pigments, synthetic rubber latexes or polymer emulsions and perfluoroalkyl group-contg. compds. for water-repellent colored nonwoven fabrics)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(binders; finishing nonwoven **fabrics** comprising cellulosic
fibers with aq. dispersions contg. pigments, synthetic rubber latexes
or polymer emulsions and perfluoroalkyl group-contg. compds. for
water-repellent colored nonwoven fabrics)

IT Nonwoven fabrics
(cellulosic; finishing nonwoven **fabrics** comprising cellulosic
fibers with aq. dispersions contg. pigments, synthetic rubber latexes
or polymer emulsions and perfluoroalkyl group-contg. compds. for
water-repellent colored nonwoven fabrics)

IT Nonwoven fabrics
(cotton; finishing nonwoven **fabrics** comprising
cellulosic fibers with aq. dispersions contg. pigments, synthetic
rubber latexes or polymer emulsions and perfluoroalkyl group-contg.
compds. for **water-repellent colored nonwoven
fabrics**)

IT Polymers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(emulsions, binders; finishing nonwovens comprising cellulosic fibers
with aq. dispersions contg. pigments, rubber or polymer emulsions and
perfluoroalkyl group-contg. compds. for **water-**
repellent colored nonwovens)

IT Coloring
Pigments, nonbiological
Water-resistant materials
(finishing nonwoven **fabrics** comprising cellulosic fibers with
aq. dispersions contg. pigments, synthetic rubber latexes or polymer
emulsions and perfluoroalkyl group-contg. compds. for **water-**
repellent colored nonwoven fabrics)

IT Waterproofing
(finishing nonwovens comprising cellulosic fibers with aq. dispersions
contg. pigments, rubber or polymer emulsions and perfluoroalkyl
group-contg. compds. for **water-repellent colored
nonwovens**)

IT Medical goods
(gowns; finishing nonwoven **fabrics** comprising cellulosic
fibers with aq. dispersions contg. pigments, synthetic rubber latexes
or polymer emulsions and perfluoroalkyl group-contg. compds. for
water-repellent colored nonwoven fabrics)

IT Medical goods
(hygienic materials; finishing nonwoven **fabrics** comprising
cellulosic fibers with aq. dispersions contg. pigments, synthetic
rubber latexes or polymer emulsions and perfluoroalkyl group-contg.
compds. for **water-repellent colored nonwoven
fabrics**)

IT Clothing
(medical gowns; finishing nonwoven **fabrics** comprising
cellulosic fibers with aq. dispersions contg. pigments, synthetic
rubber latexes or polymer emulsions and perfluoroalkyl group-contg.
compds. for **water-repellent colored nonwoven
fabrics**)

IT Clothing

(underwear; finishing nonwoven fabrics comprising cellulosic fibers with aq. dispersions contg. pigments, synthetic rubber latexes or polymer emulsions and perfluoroalkyl group-contg. compds. for water-repellent colored nonwoven fabrics)

IT Household furnishings

(wiping cloths; finishing nonwoven fabrics comprising cellulosic fibers with aq. dispersions contg. pigments, synthetic rubber latexes or polymer emulsions and perfluoroalkyl group-contg. compds. for water-repellent colored nonwoven fabrics)

IT 82800-89-3, Voncoat SFC 54

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (binder; finishing nonwoven fabrics comprising cellulosic fibers with aq. dispersions contg. pigments, synthetic rubber latexes or polymer emulsions and perfluoroalkyl group-contg. compds. for water-repellent colored nonwoven fabrics)

IT 9003-55-8

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (styrene-butadiene rubber, Accostar C 122; finishing nonwovens comprising cellulosic fibers with aq. dispersions contg. pigments, rubber or polymer emulsions and perfluoroalkyl group-contg. compds. for water-repellent colored nonwovens)

IT 412929-69-2, Paraguard L 88

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses) (water repellent; finishing nonwovens comprising cellulosic fibers with aq. dispersions contg. pigments, synthetic rubber or polymer emulsions and perfluoroalkyl group-contg. compds. for water-repellent colored nonwovens)

L82 ANSWER 6 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 2002:237019 CAPLUS

DN 136:264460

TI Ink-jet printing reactive-dyeable fabrics with patterns in black and mixed color shades by printing the fabrics with reactive dyes with three basic colors, vinyl sulfone-type black reactive dyes and monochlorotriazine-type black reactive dyes and printed fabrics therefrom

IN Matsui, Hideo; Hayami, Takayuki

PA Kanebo, Ltd., Japan; Kanebo Fiber Glass Co., Ltd.

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM D06P005-00

ICS B41J002-01; B41M005-00; D06P001-382; D06P001-384

CC 40-6 (Textiles and Fibers)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
PI	JP 2002088665	A2	20020327	JP 2000-272698	20000908
PRAI	JP 2000-272698		20000908		
AB	The printed fabrics are prep'd. by printing fabrics				

with .gtoreq.5 types of inks comprising reactive dye inks with 3 basic colors, inks contg. vinyl sulfone-type black reactive dyes, and inks contg. monochlorotriazine-type reactive dyes. The printed fabrics have the inks contg. vinyl sulfone-type reactive dyes applied to the black printed portions of the fabrics and the inks contg. monochlorotriazine-type reactive dyes applied to the portions having color mixts. contg. .gtoreq.1 basic color. A woven fabric of cotton yarns was scoured, bleached, mercerized, padded with an aq. compn. contg. 0.3% Sumifluoil EM 21 (F-contg. water repellent) to pick up 70%, and dried. The treated fabric was printed with an aq. ink contg. 20.0% C.I. Reactive Yellow 2, an aq. ink contg. 20.0% C.I. Reactive Red 24, an aq. ink contg. 20.0% C.I. Reactive Blue 15, an aq. ink contg. 20.0% C.I. Reactive Black 5 (vinyl sulfone-type reactive dye), and an aq. ink contg. 20.0% C.I. Reactive Black 8 (monochlorotriazine-type reactive dye), dried, and heat -treated 20 min under steam at relative humidity 90% to give a printed fabric having black portions and mixed color shading portions.

ST cotton fabric ink jet printing reactive dye; textile ink jet printing reactive dye

IT Textiles

(cotton; ink-jet printing reactive-dyeable fabrics with patterns in black and mixed color shades by printing the fabrics with reactive dyes with basic colors vinyl sulfone-type and monochlorotriazine-type black reactive dyes)

IT Textile printing

(ink-jet; ink-jet printing reactive-dyeable fabrics with patterns in black and mixed color shades by printing the fabrics with reactive dyes with basic colors vinyl sulfone-type and monochlorotriazine-type black reactive dyes)

IT Ink-jet printing

(textile; ink-jet printing reactive-dyeable fabrics with patterns in black and mixed color shades by printing the fabrics with reactive dyes with basic colors vinyl sulfone-type and monochlorotriazine-type black reactive dyes)

IT 129407-23-4, Sumifluoil EM 21

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(water repellent; ink-jet printing reactive-dyeable fabrics with patterns in black and mixed color shades by printing the fabrics with reactive dyes with basic colors vinyl sulfone-type and monochlorotriazine-type black reactive dyes)

L82 ANSWER 7 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 2002:147679 CAPLUS

DN 136:201914

TI Retort-, blister-, and whitening-resistant polyesters and their coating compositions showing good adhesion to metals and generating no toxic gas when burned

IN Nakata, Tomoyasu

PA Nippon Ester Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C08G063-52

ICS C09D167-00

CC 42-8 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002060473	A2	20020226	JP 2000-252509	20000823
PRAI	JP 2000-252509		20000823		
AB Title polyesters, esp. useful for coating of inner walls of food cans, consist of 0.1-10 mol% (based on total dicarboxylic acids) unsatd. dicarboxylic acids and 60-100 mol% (based on total glycols) 1,2-propylene glycol, and show Tg .gtoreq.40.degree. and OH value (OHV) 80-500 equiv/106 g. Thus, a soln. of 25.0:3.0:72.6:97.0:1.5 mol% ethylene glycol-maleic anhydride-1,2-propylene glycol-terephthalic acid-trimethylolpropane copolymer with [.eta.] 0.45 (at 20.degree.), Tg 82.degree., and OHV 280/106 g was applied on a Sn-free steel and dried at 80.degree. to give retort-resistant coating.					
ST retort blister whitening resistant polyester coating; unsatd polyester coating metal food can; maleic anhydride propylene glycol copolymer coating; adhesion steel unsatd polyester coating					
IT	Coating materials (heat-resistant; retort-, blister-, and whitening-resistant unsatd. polyesters for metal coatings)				
IT	Canned foods (retort-, blister-, and whitening-resistant unsatd. polyesters for metal coatings)				
IT	Metals, miscellaneous RL: MSC (Miscellaneous) (retort-, blister-, and whitening-resistant unsatd. polyesters for metal coatings)				
IT	Polyesters, uses RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (unsatd.; retort-, blister-, and whitening-resistant unsatd. polyesters for metal coatings)				
IT	Coating materials (water-resistant; retort-, blister-, and whitening-resistant unsatd. polyesters for metal coatings)				
IT	30790-78-4P	400820-57-7P	400820-58-8P	400820-59-9P	400820-60-2P
	RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (retort-, blister-, and whitening-resistant unsatd. polyesters for metal coatings)				
IT	12597-69-2, Steel, miscellaneous RL: MSC (Miscellaneous) (tin-free; retort-, blister-, and whitening-resistant unsatd. polyesters for metal coatings)				

L82 ANSWER 8 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2002-682633 [73] WPIX

DNN N2002-538995 DNC C2002-192498
TI Packaging system e.g. for sanitary article, has pair of chambers separated by frangible membrane, which act as substrate reservoir.

DC A92 A96 D22 F07 P32 Q34

IN PERRY, L J

PA (ACCA-N) ACCANTIA HOLDINGS LTD

CYC 99

PI WO 2002051718 A1 20020704 (200273)* EN 32p B65D081-32

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

ADT WO 2002051718 A1 WO 2001-GB5622 20011221

PRAI GB 2001-382 20010106; GB 2000-31655 20001223 

IC ICM B65D081-32

ICS A61F015-00

AB WO 200251718 A UPAB: 20021113

NOVELTY - The chambers separated by a frangible membrane contain the absorbent articles such as cotton bud, sanitary tampon, and act as a substrate reservoir. The frangible membrane allows contact between the materials in chambers, without opening the packaging system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The packaging system has chambers for housing the absorbent materials such as cotton bud, sanitary tampon, shampoo, coloring or conditioners, medicament and lubricant such as extracts of sea algae. The frangible membrane is pressure or heat crimped at a temperature of 120-160 deg. C, by applying a pressure of 10-20 psi, in 0.5-1.5 seconds to a depth of 2-10 mm. The frangible membrane is provided with tearable or weak line to facilitate opening of chambers. A piston or plunger is provided to slide within the chamber to drive the tampon out of the applicator, and a fastener is provided for releasably securing the package which is an adhesive coated tab with relatively strong and weak adhesives at the ends, in a folding arrangement.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following: (i) Intravaginal delivery method of a lubricant or medicament; (ii) Treating method of a vaginal disorder; (iii) Application of KY-Jelly in the manufacture of a sanitary article packaging system; (iv) Delivery method of two separate mixable components; (v) Usage method of foodstuff in the manufacture of a pre-filled foodstuff sachet system; (vi) Application of an adhesive monomer/polymerization initiator in the manufacture of a pre-filled adhesive sachet system; (vii) Packaging system manufacturing method; (viii) Sanitary article package manufacturing method which involves heat or pressure crimping two strips of a laminate material along longitudinal edge and placing a sanitary article and a material in respective chambers. Again, the strips are crimped along another longitudinal edge and finally cut to produce a sanitary article; and (ix) Sanitary article packaging system.

USE - To separate housed components for e.g. acrylic adhesives, in treatment of vaginal disorders including bacterial, microbial, fungal and parasitic infections or related medical disorders, for food products such

as yoghurts, fruit sauce, bread sticks and dip, sausages and dips, cake or biscuit bar and cream, chocolate or fudge sauce, e.g. ice cream, desserts with fruit, chocolate or fudge sauce, potato chip and dip, corn chips and dip, for absorbent articles e.g. sanitary articles or cotton buds etc., dry, absorbent sanitary product e.g. catamenial tampon, housing sanitary article such as medicaments which include anti-microbial agents such as triclosan or chlorhexidine or anti-fungal agents such as clotrimazole, also includes homeopathic medicines or aromatherapy materials, cosmetics, drugs, hormones and lubricants which include extracts of sea algae such as alginates, exudates of plants, such as tragacanth, extracts of plants such as pectins, and derivatives such as dextrans, derivatives of cellulose such as methyl, cellulose, fatty substance such as mono, di, triglycerides of higher saturated fatty acids, ethoxylated products such as polyethylene glycol 200-4000, hydrocarbons such as paraffin oils, polymers such as polyvinyl alcohols, alcohols such as ethylene glycol, emulsifiers such as alegithin, cellulosic polymers e.g. KY-Jelly.

ADVANTAGE - As the frangible membrane is capable of collapsing or tearing, breaking, bursting, cracking or snapping or tearing or breaking down under stress, it allows the materials in chambers to mix or contact.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the side cross-sectional view of the packaging system.

Dwg.6/15

FS

CPI GMPI

FA

AB; GI

MC

CPI: A12-P01A; A12-S06C1; D09-C; F04-C01; F04-E04; F04-F04

L82 ANSWER 9 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2002-536454 [57] WPIX

DNC C2002-152036

TI Production of hydrophobic cotton fabric, e.g. undergarments, involves bleaching fabric with optical whitener, applying water resistance solution, and conveying the fabric through tenter frame machine.

DC A87 D22 F06

IN BRIER, M

PA (BRIE-I) BRIER M

CYC 1

PI US 2002042956 A1 20020418 (200257)* 5p > D06M010-00

ADT US 2002042956 A1 Provisional US 2000-240423P 20001013, US 2001-975495
20011011

PRAI US 2000-240423P 20001013; US 2001-975495 20011011

IC ICM D06M010-00

AB US2002042956 A UPAB: 20020906

NOVELTY - A hydrophobic cotton fabric (10) is produced by bleaching the fabric with an optical whitener. The fabric is affixed to a conveying machine. A water resistance solution is applied to the fabric by conveying the fabric through a pad bath (22). The fabric is conveyed twice through a tenter frame machine (24) to effect curing of the chemicals.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Production of hydrophobic cotton fabric, comprises bleaching cotton fabric with an

my cle

optical whitener. The fabric is affixed to a conveying machine. A water resistance solution (7 lbs) is applied for each 100 lbs fabric by conveying the fabric through a pad bath. The fabric is conveyed through a tenter frame machine having a heating chamber set at approx. 340 deg. F, such that the fabric passes through the heating chamber (26) at approx. 17 yards/min.. The fabric is conveyed through the tenter frame machine for a second time to effect curing of the chemicals, resulting in a water-resistant cotton fabric.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a process for producing nylon fabrics or blends containing nylon with polyester, polypropylene, cotton, rayon or wool, having hydrophobic and antimicrobial properties, comprising applying approx. 3 lbs of antibacterial substance and 2 lbs of water repellent for each approx. 100 lbs of fabric by conveying the fabric through a pad bath; and conveying the treated fabric through a tenter frame machine having a heating device set for approx. 325 deg. F at approx. 40 yards/min..

USE - The method is used for producing water-resistant cotton fabric. The fabric is used as undergarments for those suffering from incontinence; feminine shields; bedding products, e.g. mattress pads and covers; and apparel such as t-shirts, lingerie, and medical gowns.

ADVANTAGE - The method produces fabric that preserves hygienic freshness. The fabric remains hydrophobic for extended periods and numerous machine washings.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a fabric conveying and processing apparatus.

Fabric 10

Pad bath 22

Tenter frame machine 24

Heating chamber 26

Dwg.1/1

FS CPI

FA AB; GI

MC CPI: A03-A05A; A08-M02; A11-A01; A12-S05R; A12-S05T; D09-C02; D09-C04D;
F03-B01; F03-C02A; F03-C02B

L82 ANSWER 10 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 2001:300604 CAPLUS

DN 134:296997

TI Laminated polyester films with good adhesiveness, reusability and
resistance to water and heat-induced
whitening

IN Taki, Hiroshi; Morishige, Chikao; Higashura, Shinya; Satoh, Masayoshi

PA Toyo Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM B32B027-36

ICS C08J007-04

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.

KIND DATE

APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI WO 2001028772 A1 20010426 WO 2000-JP7272 20001019
W: KR, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
PT, SE
JP 2001187437 A2 20010710 JP 2000-319813 20001019
EP 1238797 A1 20020911 EP 2000-969892 20001019
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, FI, CY
PRAI JP 1999-297133 A 19991019
WO 2000-JP7272 W 20001019
AB A laminated films comprise a polyester base film layer and .gtoreq.1 covering layer having a water-sol. or a water-dispersible resin as a main component, where the laminated films have a value for the resistance to water of .gtoreq.90%, a value for discoloration after the melt molding thereof of .ltoreq.10 and the change in a haze value after heating of .ltoreq.20%. Thus, prep. a polyester contg. di-Me terephthalate 33, di-Me isophthalate 33, sebacic acid 30, fumaric acid 4, 1,4-butanediol 60 and ethylene glycol 40 mol%, heating 75 parts the polyester with MEK 56, i-PrOH 19 and maleic anhydride 15 at 65.degree., adding styrene 10 and AIBN 1.5 dissolved in MEK 12 parts, polymg. and working up gave a graft copolymer with acid no. 1400 equiv/ton. Mixing 40 parts a 25% aq. dispersion of the graft copolymer with water 24, i-PrOH 36, propionic acid 1 and an anionic surfactant 1% and a colloidal silica (5% based on resin solids), coating the resulting mixt. on 2 surfaces of a longitudinally-stretched PET polyester film to dry pickup wt. 0.6 g/m², drying at 80.degree. for 20 s, stretching 4:1 on a tenter at 120.degree. and heating the coat film at 260.degree. for 0.5 s and at 200.degree. for 23 s to give a coat film with good claimed properties.
ST water resistance laminated PET polyester film; vinyl grafted unsatd polyester water miscible coating film; isophthalic terephthalic acid polyester vinyl grafted water sol coating; maleic anhydride copolymer polyester coating laminated film; adhesiveness improver coating vinyl grafted polyester coating; whitening resistance coating polyester film
IT Polyesters, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(based film; laminated polyester films with good adhesiveness, reusability and resistance to water and heat-induced whitening)
IT Coating materials
Heat-resistant materials
Water-resistant materials
(laminated polyester films with good adhesiveness, reusability and resistance to water and heat-induced whitening)
IT Laminated plastics, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(laminated polyester films with good adhesiveness, reusability and resistance to water and

heat-induced whitening)

IT Polyesters, uses

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(vinyl grafted, surface coating; laminated polyester films with good adhesiveness, reusability and resistance to water and heat-induced whitening)

IT 25038-59-9, PET polyester, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(based film; laminated polyester films with good adhesiveness, reusability and resistance to water and heat-induced whitening)

IT 334828-92-1P, 1,4-Butanediol-dimethyl isophthalate-dimethyl terephthalate-ethylene glycol-fumaric acid-maleic anhydride-sebacic acid-styrene graft copolymer 334828-93-2P, 1,4-Butanediol-dimethyl isophthalate-dimethyl terephthalate-ethyl acrylate-ethylene glycol-fumaric acid-maleic anhydride-sebacic acid-styrene graft copolymer 334828-94-3P, 1,4-Butanediol-dimethyl isophthalate-dimethyl terephthalate-ethylene glycol-fumaric acid-maleic anhydride-5-sodiosulfoisophthalic acid-styrene graft copolymer 334828-95-4P, 1,4-Butanediol-dimethyl isophthalate-dimethyl terephthalate-ethylene glycol-Elastron H3;fumaric acid-maleic anhydride-5-sodiosulfoisophthalic acid-styrene graft copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(laminated polyester films with good adhesiveness, reusability and resistance to water and heat-induced whitening)

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

- (1) Anon; EP 850757 A CAPLUS
- (2) Anon; KR 98064682 A
- (3) Toyobo Co Ltd; EP 850757 A CAPLUS
- (4) Toyobo Co Ltd; KR 98064682 A
- (5) Toyobo Co Ltd; JP 10235820 A 1998 CAPLUS

L82 ANSWER 11 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 2001:110112 CAPLUS

DN 134:167029

TI Manufacture of light-weight clay-based articles similar to unglazed ceramic plates

IN Taira, Tetsusaburo; Igari, Makoto

PA Tokyo Seihinkaihatsu Kenkyusho, Japan

SO U.S., 5 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM B29C071-00

NCL 264236000

CC 57-5 (Ceramics)

Section cross-reference(s): 38

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6187239	B1	20010213	US 1999-280692	19990330
PRAI	US 1999-280692		19990330		
AB	An whitening-free interior or exterior finishing clay-based material with superior water resistance and refractory behavior is fabricated at low temp. without sintering. The clay-based article, similar to an unglazed ceramic plate, is prep'd. by molding and drying a mixt. of 40-60 wt.% clay-based material(such as kaolin and/or sericite), 11-29 wt.% liq. resin strengthening agent and 14-17 wt.% disperse soln. of 4-9% aluminum silicate in 4% polyethylene glycol aq. sol. as wt.-reducing agent and 5-6 wt.% of 2% pentaerythritol aq. sol. before hardening with a 110-150.degree.C heat treatment. The fired molded products have sandstone appearance with good bending strength and water resistance.				
ST	clay aluminum silicate liq resin molding drying crosslinking fabrication; kaolin aluminum silicate liq resin molding drying crosslinking fabrication; sericite aluminum silicate liq resin molding drying crosslinking fabrication				
IT	Bending strength Crosslinking Drying Tiles (Manuf. of light-wt. clay-based articles similar to unglazed ceramic plates)				
IT	Kaolin, processes RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (clay precursor; Manuf. of light-wt. clay-based articles similar to unglazed ceramic plates)				
IT	Hardening (mechanical) (crosslinking; Manuf. of light-wt. clay-based articles similar to unglazed ceramic plates)				
IT	Water-resistant materials (impact-resistant, clay-based; Manuf. of light-wt. clay-based articles similar to unglazed ceramic plates)				
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, processes RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (in aq. sol., wt. reducing agent; Manuf. of light-wt. clay-based articles similar to unglazed ceramic plates)				
IT	Clays, processes RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (precursors; Manuf. of light-wt. clay-based articles similar to unglazed ceramic plates)				
IT	Polymers, processes RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (resin liq.; Manuf. of light-wt. clay-based articles similar to unglazed ceramic plates)				

IT Impact-resistant materials
(water-resistant, clay-based; Manuf. of light-wt.
clay-based articles similar to unglazed ceramic plates)

IT 12174-53-7, Sericite
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(clay precursor; Manuf. of light-wt. clay-based articles similar to unglazed ceramic plates)

IT 115-77-5, Pentaerythritol, processes
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(fluidizing agent; Manuf. of light-wt. clay-based articles similar to unglazed ceramic plates)

IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(in aq. sol., wt. reducing agent; Manuf. of light-wt. clay-based articles similar to unglazed ceramic plates)

IT 1335-30-4, Silicic acid, aluminum salt
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(wt. reducing agent; Manuf. of light-wt. clay-based articles similar to unglazed ceramic plates)

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

- (1) Anon; JP 5788062 1982
- (2) Anon; JP 582255 1983
- (3) Anon; JP 04280848 1992 CAPLUS
- (4) Anon; JP 04280884 1992 CAPLUS
- (5) Anon; JP 04280886 1992 CAPLUS
- (6) Anon; JP 578181 1993
- (7) Anon; JP 734029 1995
- (8) August; US 4208319 1980 CAPLUS

L82 ANSWER 12 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 2001:734091 CAPLUS

DN 135:290350

TI Preserved bamboo having durability and good appearance, their manufacture, and their use

IN Nakayama, Masaaki

PA Teori K. K., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM B27K003-50

ICS B27K003-52; B27M003-00

CC 43-2 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 5

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI JP 2001277209 A2 20011009 JP 2000-139203 20000403
PRAI JP 2000-139203 20000403

AB Bamboos are bleached, preserved, heat-treated, surface-treated, and (a) treated with flame retardants, colorants, and/or antistatic agents and resins and/or (b) shaping into desired forms and bonded with each other to give preserved bamboo materials, which may be surface-treated with the treatment agents described as above or oils and/or waterproofing agents, deodorants, mothproofing agents, or germicides. The treated bamboos are useful for buildings, boxes, furnitures, etc. Thus, bamboo chips was treated in a hot H₂O₂, dried in a hot air, bonded with each other by using a urea resin-based adhesive, polished, soaked in a dispersion contg. chlorinated paraffin-based flame retardant, poly(ethylene oxide)-based quaternary ammonium-type antistatic agent, a triazole-type antioxidant, and a dispersing agent, dried, then stained to give a bamboo material having good appearance.

ST bamboo preservative treatment furniture building box

IT Waterproofing agents

(Si-contg.; preserved bamboo having durability and good appearance, their manuf., and their use)

IT Aminoplasts

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(adhesives; preserved bamboo having durability and good appearance, their manuf., and their use)

IT Paraffin waxes, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(chloro, flame retardant; preserved bamboo having durability and good appearance, their manuf., and their use)

IT Construction materials

(decorative; preserved bamboo having durability and good appearance, their manuf., and their use)

IT Phosphates, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(org., esters, anionic, antistatic agent; preserved bamboo having durability and good appearance, their manuf., and their use)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(poly(ethylene oxide) derivs., antistatic agent; preserved bamboo having durability and good appearance, their manuf., and their use)

IT Antistatic agents

Bamboo

Biocides

Fireproofing agents

Furniture

Mothproofing agents

(preserved bamboo having durability and good appearance, their manuf., and their use)

IT Pyrethrins

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(pyrethroids, derivs., mothproofing agents; preserved bamboo having durability and good appearance, their manuf., and their use)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(quaternary ammonium salt, antistatic agent; preserved bamboo having durability and good appearance, their manuf., and their use)

IT Phosphates, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(tris(dichloropropyl) group-contg., flame retardant; preserved bamboo having durability and good appearance, their manuf., and their use)

IT Polyesters, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(unsatd., binders, treatment agents contg.; preserved bamboo having durability and good appearance, their manuf., and their use)

IT 9011-05-6, Urea resin
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(adhesives; preserved bamboo having durability and good appearance, their manuf., and their use)

IT 25322-68-3D, Poly(ethylene oxide), quaternary ammonium salt
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(antistatic agent; preserved bamboo having durability and good appearance, their manuf., and their use)

IT 13463-41-7, Zinc pyrithione
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biocides; preserved bamboo having durability and good appearance, their manuf., and their use)

IT 108-95-2, Phenol, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(derivs., antistatic agent; preserved bamboo having durability and good appearance, their manuf., and their use)

L82 ANSWER 13 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2002-145993 [19] WPIX

DNC C2002-045210

TI Antibacterial cotton and its manufacture.

DC A23 D22 F04

IN KIM, D J; SIN, H M

PA (KIMD-I) KIM D J; (SINH-I) SIN H M

CYC 1

PI KR 2001074214 A 20010804 (200219)*

1p D04H001-02

ADT KR 2001074214 A KR 2001-19093 20010410

PRAI KR 2001-19093 20010410

IC ICM D04H001-02

AB KR2001074214 A UPAB: 20020321

NOVELTY - An antibacterial cotton and its manufacture are provided, which is characterized by protecting a body from ticks and mould, removing a bad-smell, radiating bio-far infrared ray and controlling thermal decomposition, and is useful for an antibacterial counterpane, an antibacterial undergarment, an antibacterial carpet and so on.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The antibacterial cotton is obtained by a process containing the steps of: feeding polyester type fiber containing 10-40wt.% of low melting fiber by a transfer fan to an auto hopper; opening the polyester type fiber with a brine cylinder, a dart

roller, a stripper roller and a worker roller, followed by spraying inorganic antibacterial agent added with an adhesive on a doffer; mixing 25% of water and 75% of the inorganic antibacterial agent into a tank with a mixing driving motor, followed by spraying the mixed inorganic antibacterial agent to the polyester type fiber; opening more fine through a combox, and mixing the opened fiber and the inorganic antibacterial agent; drying moisture of the antibacterial agent, and heating at 160-230 deg. C to melt the low melting fiber, so infiltrating the inorganic antibacterial agent into the inside of the melted fiber; extruding on a chip type **anti-bacterial cotton** at high temperature; cooling by an air supplying method; and then finishing the chip type antibacterial **cotton** on proper shape and size.

Dwg.1/10

FS CPI

FA AB; GI

MC CPI: A05-E01B2; A08-M02; A11-B07; D09-A01C; F01-F03; F03-C02B

L82 ANSWER 14 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 2000:695172 CAPLUS

DN 134:223953

TI Antimicrobial finish of polyester microfiber knitted pile **fabrics** with high water absorption

AU Park, Myung-Ja; Kim, Seong Hun

CS Department of Fiber & Polymer Engineering, Center for Advanced Functional Polymers, Hanyang University, Seoul, 133-791, S. Korea

SO Journal of the Korean Fiber Society (2000), 37(8), 470-478
CODEN: HSKCDQ; ISSN: 1225-1089

PB Korean Fiber Society

DT Journal

LA Korean

CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)

AB The microfiber knitted pile **fabrics** treated by antimicrobial finish (com. tin and phenol compd.) was studied. Two kinds of split-type nylon/polyester microfiber **fabrics** and one conventional filament **fabric** were treated with the solns. at various concns. by pad-dry process. Antimicrobial activity, durability, and water-related transport properties of the finished **fabrics** were analyzed.

Antimicrobial activity of the finished **fabrics** was evaluated by bacterial redn. (%). Excellent antimicrobial activity was obtained at very low concn. but the microfiber **fabric** pretreated with water-oil repellent agent showed antimicrobial activity at high concn. due to low % add-on. Microfiber **fabrics** finished at the specific concn. showed good durability to repeated laundering compared with the conventional filament **fabric**. No curing process at high temp. was necessary because a simple drying of the padded **fabric** at 50 degree.C gave excellent durability to laundering. Also, durability to dry cleaning and bleaching, and stability to the heat of the finished microfiber **fabrics** were excellent. Intrinsic water-related properties of microfiber **fabrics** were little changed after antimicrobial finish. Therefore, the multifunctional microfiber **fabrics** with high

- water absorption and antimicrobial property were developed, which is good for hygienic end-use.
- ST antimicrobial finish polyester microfiber knitted fabric; water absorption polyester microfiber knitted fabric; nylon polyester fabric antimicrobial finish; tin compd polyester fabric antimicrobial finish; phenol compd polyester fabric antimicrobial finish
- IT Polyamide fibers, uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(bicomponent with polyester fibers; tin- and phenolic compd. for antimicrobial finishing of polyester microfiber knitted pile fabrics with high water absorption)
- IT Polyesters, uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(fiber; tin- and phenolic compd. for antimicrobial finishing of polyester microfiber knitted pile fabrics with high water absorption)
- IT Antimicrobial agents
Polymer morphology
(tin- and phenolic compd. for antimicrobial finishing of polyester microfiber knitted pile fabrics with high water absorption)
- IT Polyester fibers, uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(tin- and phenolic compd. for antimicrobial finishing of polyester microfiber knitted pile fabrics with high water absorption)
- IT 7732-18-5, Water, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(absorption; tin- and phenolic compd. for antimicrobial finishing of polyester microfiber knitted pile fabrics with high water absorption)
- IT 56-35-9, Bis(tributyltin) oxide 3380-34-5, 5-Chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenol
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial agents; tin- and phenolic compd. for antimicrobial finishing of polyester microfiber knitted pile fabrics with high water absorption)
- IT 25038-59-9, Poly(ethylene terephthalate), uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(fiber; tin- and phenolic compd. for antimicrobial finishing of polyester microfiber knitted pile fabrics with high water absorption)

L82 ANSWER 15 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1999:420991 CAPLUS
DN 131:74603

TI Polyester films for lamination of metal sheets with excellent processability
IN Kubo, Koji; Murooka, Hirofumi
PA Teijin Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C08J005-18
ICS B29C055-12; B32B015-08; C08G063-183; C08G063-189; B29K067-00;
B29L007-00
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 55, 56

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11181114	A2	19990706	JP 1997-353095	19971222
PRAI	JP 1997-353095		19971222		

AB Biaxially stretched polyester films based on ethylene terephthalate unit-based copolymers having m.p. 210-245.degree. have face orientation coeff. 0.100-0.150 and satisfy the following: Tg .gtoreq. 78.degree., Te - Tg .ltoreq. 30.degree., and 0.10 .ltoreq. I(110)/I(100) .ltoreq. 0.40 [Tg = glass-transition temp. in DSC measurement after heating to 290.degree. and quenching; Te = max. peak temp. of loss modulus; I(100) and I(110) = x-ray diffraction strength by parallel (100) and (110) surface, resp.]. Thus, PET contg. 18 mol% 2,6-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid as a comonomer (m.p. 213.degree.) was extruded into a film, stretched biaxially, and heat-set to show Tg 83.degree., Te 103.degree., I(110)/I(100) 0.34, and face orientation coeff. 0.104. A tin-free steel sheet sandwiched with the polyester film was deep-drawn to give a can showing no whitening on the film, good heat, impact, and retort resistance, and good flavor retention of H₂O filled in it.

ST deep drawability polyester film metal can; beverage can flavor retention polyester film; heat resistance beverage can polyester film; impact resistance beverage can polyester film; retort resistance beverage can polyester film

IT Water-resistant materials

Water-resistant materials
(heat-resistant; polyester films for
lamination of metal sheets with good deep drawability)

IT Beverage cans

Impact-resistant materials
Laminated plastic films
(polyester films for lamination of metal sheets with good
deep drawability)

IT Polyesters, uses

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyester films for lamination of metal sheets with good
deep drawability)

IT Heat-resistant materials
Heat-resistant materials

- (water-resistant; polyester films for lamination of metal sheets with good deep drawability)
- IT 25038-91-9, 1,4-Cyclohexanedimethanol-ethylene glycol-terephthalic acid copolymer 25915-92-8, Ethylene glycol-2,6-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid-terephthalic acid copolymer 55988-69-7, Ethylene glycol-isophthalic acid-2,6-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid-terephthalic acid copolymer
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyester films for lamination of metal sheets with good deep drawability)
- IT 12597-69-2, Steel, uses
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyester films for lamination of metal sheets with good deep drawability)

L82 ANSWER 16 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1999:420990 CAPLUS

DN 131:74602

TI Polyester films for lamination of metal sheets with excellent processability

IN Kubo, Koji; Murooka, Hirofumi

PA Teijin Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C08J005-18

ICS B29C055-12; B32B015-08; C08G063-183; C08G063-189; B29K067-00;
B29L007-00

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

Section cross-reference(s): 17, 55, 56

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11181113	A2	19990706	JP 1997-353094	19971222
PRAI	JP 1997-353094		19971222		

AB Biaxially stretched polyester films based on ethylene terephthalate unit-based copolymers having m.p. 210-245.degree. have face-direction refractive index 1.620-1.670 in any directions and satisfy the following: Tg .gtoreq. 78.degree., Te - Tg .ltoreq. 30.degree., and 0.10 .ltoreq. I(110)/I(100) .ltoreq. 0.40 [Tg = glass-transition temp. in DSC measurement after heating to 290.degree. and quenching; Te = max. peak temp. of loss modulus; I(100) and I(110) = x-ray diffraction strength by parallel (100) and (110) surface, resp.]. Thus, PET contg. 18 mol% 2,6-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid as a comonomer (m.p. 213.degree.) was extruded into a film, stretched biaxially, and heat-set to show Tg 83.degree., Te 103.degree., I(110)/I(100) 0.35, and face-direction refractive index 1.635-1.654. A tin-free steel sheet sandwiched with the polyester film was deep-drawn to give a can showing no whitening on the film, good heat, impact, and retort resistance, and good flavor retention of H₂O filled in it.

ST deep drawability polyester film metal can; beverage can flavor retention
polyester film; heat resistance beverage can polyester film;
impact resistance beverage can polyester film; retort resistance beverage
can polyester film

IT Water-resistant materials
Water-resistant materials
(heat-resistant; polyester films for
lamination of metal sheets with good deep drawability)

IT Beverage cans
Impact-resistant materials
Laminated plastic films
(polyester films for lamination of metal sheets with good
deep drawability)

IT Polyesters, uses
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered
material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyester films for lamination of metal sheets with good
deep drawability)

IT Heat-resistant materials
Heat-resistant materials
(water-resistant; polyester films for
lamination of metal sheets with good deep drawability)

IT 25038-91-9, 1,4-Cyclohexanedimethanol-ethylene glycol-terephthalic acid
copolymer 25915-92-8, Ethylene glycol-2,6-naphthalenedicarboxylic
acid-terephthalic acid copolymer 55988-69-7, Ethylene glycol-isophthalic
acid-2,6-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid-terephthalic acid copolymer
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered
material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyester films for lamination of metal sheets with good
deep drawability)

IT 12597-69-2, Steel, uses
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyester films for lamination of metal sheets with good
deep drawability)

L82 ANSWER 17 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1999:298407 CAPLUS

DN 130:339139

TI Heat-shrinkable polyester films

IN Tanaka, Kiyosuke; Yoshida, Atsushi

PA Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C08J005-18

ICS B29C061-06; C08G063-02; B29K067-00; B29L007-00; C08L067-02

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE

APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI JP 11124448 A2 19990511 JP 1997-306369 19971022
PRAI JP 1997-306369 19971022

AB Title films with no wrinkle by shrink, useful for labels and caps with no whitening or breakage by retort treatment, are made of polyesters with Tg 40-60.degree. (Tg = glass-transition temp.) and m.p. .gtoreq.150.degree. which comprise mainly butylene terephthalate and 20-55 mol% other acid and glycol components. Thus, a mixt. of 51% di-Me terephthalate, 27.2% 1,4-butanediol (I), and 21.8% bisphenol A ethylene oxide adduct (II) was polymd. to obtain polyester with Tg 49.degree. and m.p. 170.degree. comprising 100% terephthalate in acid component and 75% I and 25% II in glycol component. Its double-axially drawn film showed good size stability with heat shrinkage 53% (100.degree. for 1 min).

ST heat shrinkable polyester film retort resistance; butylene terephthalate based polyester film; bisphenol A polyethylene glycol copolymer polyester; polyoxyalkylene polyester block copolymer heat shrinkage

IT Heat-resistant materials
Water-resistant materials
(films; poly(butylene terephthalate)-based polyester
heat-shrinkable films with retort resistance)

IT Films
(heat-resistant; poly(butylene terephthalate)-based
polyester heat-shrinkable films with retort
resistance)

IT Heat-shrinkable films
Transparent films
(poly(butylene terephthalate)-based polyester heat
-shrinkable films with retort resistance)

IT Polyesters, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(poly(butylene terephthalate)-based polyester heat
-shrinkable films with retort resistance)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyester-, block; poly(butylene terephthalate)-based
polyester heat-shrinkable films with retort
resistance)

IT Polyesters, uses
Polyesters, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, block; poly(butylene terephthalate)-based
polyester heat-shrinkable films with retort
resistance)

IT Films
(water-resistant; poly(butylene
terephthalate)-based polyester heat-shrinkable
films with retort resistance)

IT 62287-84-7P, 1,4-Butanediol-1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol-dimethyl

terephthalate copolymer 62502-98-1P, 1,4-Butanediol-dimethyl
isophthalate-dimethyl terephthalate-ethylene glycol copolymer
224426-34-0P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(poly(butylene terephthalate)-based polyester heat
-shrinkable films with retort resistance)

L82 ANSWER 18 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1999:48562 CAPLUS

DN 130:154949

TI Fiber structures finished with phosphorus-containing cationic substances
for ink-jet printing with improved print sharpness, high color yield and
good water resistance

IN Kotani, Toru; Suzuki, Toshitake; Fukuoka, Shigenori

PA Toyobo Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM D06P005-00

ICS D06P005-00; B41M005-00; G09F003-02; G09F017-00

CC 40-6 (Textiles and Fibers)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11012960	A2	19990119	JP 1997-161555	19970618
PRAI	JP 1997-161555		19970618		

AB The fiber structures for ink-jet printing comprise fibers treated with P-contg. cationic substances (A) or mixts. contg. A and crosslinking agents for fixing A to the fibers. The printed fiber structures are useful for billboards (no data). A 65:36 polyester-cotton blend fabric was scoured, bleached, padded with a compn. contg. methylolacrylamide-tributyl(4-vinylbenzyl)phosphonium chloride copolymer 15, aq. 85% trimethylolmelamine 3, and MgCl₂ 0.2 part, dried, heat-treated, and ink-jet printed with a waterborne ink contg. a black pigment to give a printed fabric with good print sharpness, high color yield, water resistance rating (5 best, 1 worst) 4, and yellowing index (b value) of the nonprinted portion 2.1.

ST fabric ink jet printing color yield; butylvinylbenzylphosphonium chloride copolymer finish fabric printing; phosphonium compd finish fabric printing; polyester cotton blend ink jet printing; cellulosic fiber ink jet printing; water resistance ink jet printed fabric; textile ink jet printing color yield; billboard ink jet printed fabric

IT Construction materials

(boards, billboards; fiber structures finished with phosphorus-contg. cationic substances for ink-jet printing with improved print sharpness, high color yield and good water resistance for)

IT Fibers

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM

(Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(cellulosic; fiber structures finished with phosphorus-contg. cationic substances for ink-jet printing with improved print sharpness, high color yield and good water resistance)

IT Polyester fibers, uses

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(cotton blends; fiber structures finished with phosphorus-contg. cationic substances for ink-jet printing with improved print sharpness, high color yield and good water resistance)

IT Textiles

(cotton-polyester; fiber structures finished with phosphorus-contg. cationic substances for ink-jet printing with improved print sharpness, high color yield and good water resistance)

IT Polyester fibers, uses

RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fabrics; fiber structures finished with phosphorus-contg. cationic substances for ink-jet printing with improved print sharpness, high color yield and good water resistance)

IT Textiles

Water-resistant materials

(fiber structures finished with phosphorus-contg. cationic substances for ink-jet printing with improved print sharpness, high color yield and good water resistance)

IT Phosphonium compounds

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fiber structures finished with phosphorus-contg. cationic substances for ink-jet printing with improved print sharpness, high color yield and good water resistance)

IT Textile printing

(ink-jet; fiber structures finished with phosphorus-contg. cationic substances for ink-jet printing with improved print sharpness, high color yield and good water resistance)

IT Ink-jet printing

(textile; fiber structures finished with phosphorus-contg. cationic substances for ink-jet printing with improved print sharpness, high color yield and good water resistance)

IT 220283-32-9P, Methylolacrylamide-tributyl(4-vinylbenzyl)phosphonium

chloride-trimethylolmelamine copolymer 220283-33-0P, Glycidyl methacrylate-itaconic acid-trioctyl(4-vinylbenzyl)phosphonium chloride copolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(fiber structures finished with phosphorus-contg. cationic substances for ink-jet printing with improved print sharpness, high color yield and good water resistance)

AN 1999-518621 [43] WPIX
DNC C1999-151488
TI Fabrics with long-lasting antimicrobial properties comprising
triclosan ester derivative.
DC A60 A94 C03 D22 E14 F06
IN LI, S
PA (DEER) MILLIKEN & CO; (DEER) MILLIKEN RES CORP
CYC 81
PI WO 9942650 A1 19990826 (199943)* EN 20p D06P001-64
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE
GH GM HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK
MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ
VN YU ZW
US 5968207 A 19991019 (199950) D06P001-651
AU 9922242 A 19990906 (200003) D06P001-64
EP 1056901 A1 20001206 (200064) EN D06P001-64
R: DE FR GB
US 6197072 B1 20010306 (200115) D06M013-165
CN 1297499 A 20010530 (200156) D06P001-64
US 6299651 B1 20011009 (200162) D06M013-165
BR 9909645 A 20020115 (200214) D06P001-64
JP 2002504630 W 20020212 (200215) 19p D06M013-236
AU 746470 B 20020502 (200238) D06P001-64
MX 2000008160 A1 20011101 (200279) D06M013-236
EP 1056901 B1 20030618 (200341) EN D06P001-64
R: DE FR GB
ADT WO 9942650 A1 WO 1999-US676 19990112; US 5968207 A US 1998-27045 19980220;
AU 9922242 A AU 1999-22242 19990112; EP 1056901 A1 EP 1999-902205
19990112, WO 1999-US676 19990112; US 6197072 B1 Cont of US 1998-27045
19980220, US 1999-420435 19991018; CN 1297499 A CN 1999-805017 19990112;
US 6299651 B1 Cont of US 1998-27045 19980220, Cont of US 1999-420435
19991018, US 2000-661732 20000914; BR 9909645 A BR 1999-9645 19990112, WO
1999-US676 19990112; JP 2002504630 W WO 1999-US676 19990112, JP
2000-532582 19990112; AU 746470 B AU 1999-22242 19990112; MX 2000008160 A1
MX 2000-8160 20000821; EP 1056901 B1 EP 1999-902205 19990112, WO
1999-US676 19990112
FDT AU 9922242 A Based on WO 9942650; EP 1056901 A1 Based on WO 9942650; US
6197072 B1 Cont of US 5968207; US 6299651 B1 Cont of US 5968207, Cont of
US 6197072; BR 9909645 A Based on WO 9942650; JP 2002504630 W Based on WO
9942650; AU 746470 B Previous Publ. AU 9922242, Based on WO 9942650; EP
1056901 B1 Based on WO 9942650
PRAI US 1998-27045 19980220; US 1999-420435 19991018; US 2000-661732
20000914
IC ICM D06M013-165; D06M013-236; D06P001-64; D06P001-651
ICS D06P001-00
AB WO 9942650 A UPAB: 19991020
NOVELTY - Imparting long-lasting antimicrobial properties to a fabric by
contacting triclosan ester derivative.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Imparting long-lasting antimicrobial
properties to a fabric comprises:

check out triclosan

(a) providing at least one triclosan ester derivative; and
(b) contacting the triclosan ester derivative with a textile at a temperature and for a period of time sufficient to effectuate the diffusion of the triclosan ester derivative within the individual fibers of the textile; in which the textile comprises man-made fibers; and the textile to triclosan ester derivative weight ratio is within 100:03 to 100:1.

ACTIVITY - Antimicrobial; Germicidal; Fungicidal. Equal amounts of triclosan acetate (2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-acetoxy-diphenyl ether) and Triton (RTM) X-301 were introduced to a flask under stirring. Upon addition of 50 wt.% water to the mixture, a stable dispersion of triclosan acetate was obtained at a content of 50 wt.%. The dispersion was then introduced to a jet dyeing machine. A 50 / 50 nylon / lycra blend knit fabric was then added such that the wt.% ratio of fabric to ester was 100:0.1. The machine was then closed, agitated, heated to 120 deg. C for 20 minutes, then cooled to room temperature. Then the fabric was removed, dried and analysed for its antimicrobial properties. The fabric showed 100% contact inhibition and a 3mm zone of inhibition when tested against Staphylococcus aureus. The fabric was then subjected to an equivalent of 25 standard home washes and the fabric retained the same level of contact inhibition and showed a 1mm zone of inhibition against Staphylococcus aureus.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The process imparts long-lasting durable antimicrobial, germicidal and fungicidal properties to textiles. The treated fabric may be incorporated into a garment, table linen, bathroom linen, napery linen, bar towel or any other type of fabric where antimicrobial properties are desired.

ADVANTAGE - The procedure is relatively inexpensive. The fabric retains antimicrobial compounds in it through at least twenty-five laundry cycles (equivalent to one year with washing every other week).

Dwg. 0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A08-M02; A12-S05R; C10-G02; C14-A01; C14-A04; C14-X; D09-A01C;
E10-G02F1; F03-C02B

L82 ANSWER 20 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1998:498670 CAPLUS

DN 129:123618

TI Diamine- and monocarboxylic acid-modified polyamides and transparent polyamide films with improved retort resistance

IN Urabe, Hiroshi; Sugiura, Katsuhiko; Kadota, Morio

PA Mitsubishi Engineering Plastic K. K., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C08G069-48

ICS B29C055-12; B32B027-32; B32B027-34; B65D065-40; C08J005-18;
B29K077-00; B29L007-00

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

Section cross-reference(s): 17

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10204175	A2	19980804	JP 1997-7352	19970120
PRAI	JP 1997-7352		19970120		

AB Polyamides, which have been modified with C1-22 diamines and C1-22 monocarboxylic acids, show relative viscosity (.eta.rel) 2.0-5.0, and have no. of terminal CO₂H groups [A] and no. of terminal NH₂ groups [B] both ≤ 0.85 . times. 10,000/[113 .times. (.eta.rel-1.2)] .mu.eq/1 g-polymer, are useful for film formation, esp. for retort food packaging. A biaxially oriented film of hexamethylenediamine- and AcOH-modified poly(.epsilon.-caprolactam) (.eta.rel 3.0, [A] 34, [B] 37 .mu.eq/1 g-polymer) was steam-heated at 130.degree. for 30 min to show tensile elongation retention 75%, tensile strength retention 97%, and no whitening.

ST polyamide packaging film transparency retort resistance; polycaprolactam modification hexamethylenediamine acetic acid film; food retort pouch packaging film polyamide; diamine carboxylic acid modification polyamide film

IT Polyamides, uses

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(biaxially oriented; prepn. of transparent polyamide films with good retort resistance)

IT Heat-resistant materials

Packaging materials

Water-resistant materials
(films; prepн. of transparent polyamide films with good retort resistance)

IT Films

(heat-resistant; prepн. of transparent polyamide films with good retort resistance)

IT Packaging materials

(laminated films; prepн. of transparent polyamide films with good retort resistance laminated with polyolefins)

IT Food packaging materials

Transparent films
(prepн. of transparent polyamide films with good retort resistance)

IT Polyolefins

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepн. of transparent polyamide films with good retort resistance laminated with polyolefins)

IT Polyamides, uses

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(reaction products with hexamethylenediamine and carboxylic acid, biaxially oriented; prepн. of transparent polyamide films with good retort resistance)

- IT Films
(water-resistant; prepn. of transparent polyamide films with good retort resistance)
- IT 25038-54-4DP, .epsilon.-Caprolactam polymer, reaction products with hexamethylenediamine and carboxylic acid
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(biaxially oriented; prepn. of transparent polyamide films with good retort resistance)
- IT 57-11-4DP, Octadecanoic acid, reaction products with nylon and hexamethylenediamine, uses 64-19-7DP, Acetic acid, reaction products with nylon and hexamethylenediamine, uses 112-85-6DP, Docosanoic acid, reaction products with nylon and hexamethylenediamine 124-09-4DP, 1,6-Hexanediamine, reaction products with nylon and acetic acid, uses 143-07-7DP, Dodecanoic acid, reaction products with nylon and hexamethylenediamine, uses
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of transparent polyamide films with good retort resistance)

L82 ANSWER 21 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1997:787919 CAPLUS

DN 128:89995

TI Water-resistant rapidly dryable light-resistant polyester fabrics for insteps for cloth shoes

IN Okamoto, Yoshihisa; Sangaya, Kentaro

PA Unitika Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM D06M015-19

ICS A43B001-02; D03D001-00; D03D015-00; C09K003-18; D01F001-10

CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 09316778	A2	19971209	JP 1996-137952	19960531
PRAI JP 1996-137952		19960531		

AB The fabrics are prep'd. by treating woven twill fabrics of polyester fibers contg. 0.01-0.3% fluorescent whiteners with emulsions contg. 0.2-1.0% F-contg. waterproofing agents to give fabrics with void content >20%. A compn. contg. PET and 0.1% (on PET) Eastbright OB-1 was melt spun, drawn, textured, made into a woven fabric, scoured, treated with a soln. contg. 30 g/L Asahiguard LS-317 (nonionic fluoropolymer waterproofing agent; solids 20%) and 1 g/L Sumitex M-3, squeezed to pickup 100%, dried, and heat-treated 30 s at 180.degree. to give a fabric (void content 21.4%) suitable for shoe insteps and exhibiting water resistance (JIS L-1092, spray method) 100 initially and 90 after

- 10 washings and light resistance rating (JIS L-0842, carbon arc fadeometer) 6.
- ST **water resistant polyester fabric instep**
shoe; light resistant polyester fabric instep shoe;
fluoropolymer waterproofing agent polyester fiber
- IT **Polyester fibers, uses**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(fabrics; water-resistant rapidly dryable
light-resistant polyester fabrics for insteps for
cloth shoes)
- IT **Polyesters, uses**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(fiber; water-resistant rapidly dryable
light-resistant polyester fabrics for insteps for
cloth shoes)
- IT **Waterproofing agents**
(fluoropolymers; water-resistant rapidly dryable
light-resistant polyester fabrics for insteps for
cloth shoes)
- IT **Shoes**
(insteps; water-resistant rapidly dryable
light-resistant polyester fabrics for insteps for
cloth shoes)
- IT **Waterproofing**
(manuf. of water-resistant rapidly dryable
light-resistant polyester fabrics for insteps for
cloth shoes)
- IT **Fluorescent brighteners**
Light-resistant materials
(water-resistant rapidly dryable light-resistant
polyester fabrics for insteps for cloth
shoes)
- IT **Polyester fibers, uses**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(water-resistant rapidly dryable light-resistant
polyester fabrics for insteps for cloth
shoes)
- IT 25038-59-9, Poly(ethylene terephthalate), uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(fiber; water-resistant rapidly dryable
light-resistant polyester fabrics for insteps for
cloth shoes)
- IT 1533-45-5, Eastobrite OB 1
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(fluorescent brightener; water-resistant rapidly
dryable light-resistant polyester fabrics for
insteps for cloth shoes)
- IT 96352-03-3, Asahiguard LS 317 161936-55-6, Asahiguard LS 320A

RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(waterproofing agent; water-resistant
rapidly dryable light-resistant polyester fabrics
for insteps for cloth shoes)

L82 ANSWER 22 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1997:456644 CAPLUS

DN 127:82874

TI UV-curable epoxy resin compositions for coatings

IN Iibuchi, Koichi; Okabayashi, Atsushi

PA Toyo Ink Mfg. Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C08G059-18

ICS C08G059-36; C08G059-40; C08L063-00; C08L083-07; C09D163-00

CC 42-9 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 37

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09165436	A2	19970624	JP 1995-328527	19951218
PRAI	JP 1995-328527		19951218		

AB The compns., esp. suitable for coatings for polyester-covered stretch forming cans, etc., contain (A) liq. epoxy resins, (B) polymers comprising .alpha.,.beta.-unsatd. silicones, .alpha.,.beta.-unsatd. monomers with alicyclic epoxy groups, and other .alpha.,.beta.-unsatd. monomers, and (C) cationic photopolymn initiators. Thus, a 50%-solid propylene glycol monomethyl ether soln. contained a copolymer comprising Silaplane FM 0721 [dimethyl siloxane terminated by OSiMe₂C₃H₆O₂CCMe:CH₂ on 1 end], Cyclomer A 200, styrene, Et acrylate, and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate at initial reaction ratio 4:80:236:40:40 obtained in the presence of Perbutyl O. A coating contg. Cyrcure UVR 6110 100, the soln. 10, UVI 6990 (initiator) 6, and L 7604 1 part was applied onto a PET film-Si-free steel plate laminate and exposed to UV to give test pieces showing JIS K 5400 pencil hardness 3H, cross-cut adhesion 100/100, and no whitening nor blistering after 30 min in 125.degree.-moisture. A coating on Al plate showed no cracking by du Pont impact test.

ST UV curable coating alicyclic epoxy resin; unsatd silicone alicyclic epoxy resin coating; acrylate terminated siloxane epoxy resin coating; PET adhesion coating epoxy resin polysilicone; water resistance coating epoxy resin polysilicone; heat resistance coating epoxy resin polysilicone; methacrylate terminated siloxane epoxy resin coating

IT Coating materials
(UV-curable; UV-curable alicyclic epoxy resin compns. contg. reactive silicones for heat- and water-resistant coatings for cans)

IT Epoxy resins, uses

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP

- (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(alicyclic, acrylic siloxane-; UV-curable alicyclic epoxy resin compns. contg. reactive silicones for heat- and water-resistant coatings for cans)
- IT Coating materials
Coating materials
(heat- and water-resistant; UV-curable alicyclic epoxy resin compns. contg. reactive silicones for heat- and water-resistant coatings for cans)
- IT Acrylic polymers, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-, alicyclic epoxy resin-; UV-curable alicyclic epoxy resin compns. contg. reactive silicones for heat- and water-resistant coatings for cans)
- IT Polyesters, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stretch-formed films; UV-curable alicyclic epoxy resin compns. contg. reactive silicones for heat- and water-resistant coatings for cans)
- IT 104558-95-4, CyraCure UVI
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(UV-curable alicyclic epoxy resin compns. contg. reactive silicones for heat- and water-resistant coatings for cans)
- IT 191859-10-6P 191859-11-7P 191859-12-8P 191859-13-9P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(UV-curable alicyclic epoxy resin compns. contg. reactive silicones for heat- and water-resistant coatings for cans)
- IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, miscellaneous
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(UV-curable alicyclic epoxy resin compns. contg. reactive silicones for heat- and water-resistant coatings for cans)
- IT 25038-59-9, Polyethylene terephthalate, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stretch-formed films; UV-curable alicyclic epoxy resin compns. contg. reactive silicones for heat- and water-resistant coatings for cans)
- IT 12597-69-2, Steel, miscellaneous
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(tin-free; UV-curable alicyclic epoxy resin compns. contg. reactive silicones for heat- and water-resistant coatings for cans)

AN 1997:237776 CAPLUS
DN 126:226296
TI Thermoformed transparent poly(lactic acid)-based products with improved impact and hot moisture resistance
IN Takagi, Jun; Terada, Shigenori
PA Mitsubishi Plastics Ind, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C08J005-00
ICS C08L067-04
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI JP 09025345	A2	19970128	JP 1995-173246	19950710
JP 3217240	B2	20011009		

PRAI JP 1995-173246 19950710

AB Title moldings, useful for packagings, etc., are prep'd. by thermoforming of oriented sheets of poly(lactic acid)-based polymers with facial orientation .DELTA.P 3.0 .times. 10-3-30 .times. 10-3, .DELTA.Hm - .DELTA.Hc .gtoreq.20 J/g, and (.DELTA.Hm - .DELTA.Hc)/.DELTA.Hm .gtoreq.0.75 (.DELTA.Hm = heat of crystal melting in sheets during heating; .DELTA.Hc = heat of crystn.). Thus, 98:2 L-lactic acid-D-lactic acid copolymer was extrusion-molded to give a sheet [.DELTA.P 10 .times. 10-3, .DELTA.Hm - .DELTA.Hc 50 J/g, (.DELTA.Hm - .DELTA.Hc)/.DELTA.Hm 0.95], which was biaxially drawn and thermoformed to give a cup showing good impact strength and prevention of whitening or distortion after 24 h at 80% relative humidity and 50.degree..

ST heat molded polylactic acid impact strength; hot moisture resistance polylactic acid; transparency polylactic acid impact resistance

IT Containers

(cups; thermoformed transparent poly(lactic acid)-based products with improved impact and hot moisture resistance)

IT Biodegradable materials

Heat-resistant materials

Impact-resistant materials

Water-resistant materials

(thermoformed transparent poly(lactic acid)-based products with improved impact and hot moisture resistance)

IT Polyesters, processes

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)

(thermoformed transparent poly(lactic acid)-based products with improved impact and hot moisture resistance)

IT 26023-30-3P, Poly(lactic acid), sru 127514-57-2P, D-Lactic acid-L-lactic acid copolymer

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); IMF

(Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)

(thermoformed transparent poly(lactic acid)-based products with improved impact and hot moisture resistance)

L82 ANSWER 24 OF 68 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2003 JST on STN
AN 970732604 JICST-EPlus
TI The Effect of Simple Dry Heat Sterilizers to K-file.
AU NAKANO MASAKO; OZAWA TOSHIKO; WAKIYAMA CHIHARU; SUGAWARA MAYUMI; NAKAZAWA TAKAAKI; NAMIKAWA YOKO; TAKIZAWA HISASHI; NAKAMURA JIRO
CS Turumi Univ., Sch. of Dent. Med.
SO Nippon Shika Hozongaku Zasshi (Japanese Journal of Conservative Dentistry), (1997) vol. 40, no. 3, pp. 847-853. Journal Code: Y0096A (Fig. 6, Tbl. 1, Ref. 12)
ISSN: 0387-2343
CY Japan
DT Journal; Article
LA Japanese
STA New
AB Sterilization of instruments is very important in endodontic treatment, though time and labour are needed for sterilization. If instruments which have high frequency in use such as reamer and file could be sterilized in a short time near the dental chair, efficiency of treatment would certainly increase. So this study was performed to compare the effect of four kinds of simple dry sterilizer by using the K-type file with bacterial contamination. Simple dry sterilizers used were NI electric drying apparatus (here in after 'NI'), SL sterilizer ('SL'), KING FISHER 21 ('KING'), and Bizu 260K ('BIZU'). As for the SL, two parts (slit and hole) were used. The species of bacteria were Enterococcus faecalis, Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Bacillus subtilis. Each species was prepared to $2.0-8.0 \times 10^7$ (herein after $\times 10^7$) and $2.0-8.0 \times 10^4$ ($\times 10^4$). Following the measurement of the temperature in each sterilizer, #15 and #45K-type files which were previously immersed in bacterial liquid were put in each sterilizer for 3, 5, 10, 15, 30, 60, and 90 seconds. Then they were cultured in Tryptic Soy Broth for 24 and 48 hours, and macroscopic observation was performed. The results were as follows: (1) Time for disappearance of bacteria on #45K-type files was longer than that on #15K-type files. (2) When the number of bacteria was $\times 10^4$, time for disappearance was quite shorter in comparison with $\times 10^7$. (3) Among the sterilizers, BIZU and SL (slit and hole) showed a relatively good result. (4) Bacillus subtilis needed a long time for disappearance compared to other species in each sterilizer. In the clinical use of these sterilizers, if the number of bacteria are decreased beforehand by wiping with alcohol cotton, etc., sterilization may be finished within 10 seconds. (author abst.)
CC GA05020L (615.472/.473)
CT dental equipment; heat sterilization; sterilizer; bactericidal action; Streptococcus faecalis; Staphylococcus aureus; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Bacillus subtilis
BT medical equipment; sterilization(disinfection); equipment; antimicrobial action; pharmacological action; action and effect; Enterococcus;

Streptococcaceae; bacterium; microorganism; Staphylococcus;
Micrococcaceae; Pseudomonas; Pseudomonadaceae; Bacillus; Bacillaceae;
endospore-forming rods and cocci

L82 ANSWER 25 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1996:658669 CAPLUS
DN 125:278750
TI Epoxy resin compositions for powdered coatings for food cans with improved
water resistance and retorting heat resistance
IN Shinohara, Shuya; Takeda, Yasuyuki
PA Toto Kasei Kk, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C09D005-03
ICS C08G059-14; C09D005-00; C09D163-00
CC 42-9 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 17

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 08209035	A2	19960813	JP 1995-13634	19950131
PRAI JP 1995-13634		19950131		

AB The compns. comprise (A) modified bisphenol A epoxy resins contg. 10-30%
units of fatty acids with dimer content .gt;req. 90% and having glass
transition temp. 20-80.degree. and .alpha.-diol group content .lt;req. 7
mequiv/100 g and (B) and acidic polyesters contg. .gt;req. 2 carboxy groups
per mol. and have good storage stability, processability and retorting
heat resistance. Thus, 70 parts of modified epoxy resin with Tg
59.degree. and modification amt. 25% (prepd. from Epo Tohto YD 128 2900,
bisphenol A 850, and Versadyme 288 parts) and 30 parts polyester with acid
value 65 mgKOH/g (prepd. from ethylene glycol 1395, adipic acid 2920, and
trimellitic anhydride 480 parts) were melt-mixed at 120.degree., cooled,
pulverized, coated on a tinplate, and baked at 200.degree. for 10 min to
give a coating showing good appearance and impact resistance and showing
no layer sepn. after 1 h in boiling water and exhibiting no
whitening after 1 h under steam at 125.degree..

ST epoxy polyester powd coating; impact resistance epoxy polyester powd
coating; water resistance epoxy polyester powd
coating; retorting heat resistance epoxy polyester coating; food
can coating epoxy polyester powd

IT Food
(cans; epoxy resin compns. for powd. coatings with improved
water resistance and retorting heat
resistance for)

IT Cans
(for food; epoxy resin compns. for powd. coatings with improved
water resistance and retorting heat
resistance for)

IT Fatty acids, properties
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP

(Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(C12-18-unsatd., dimers, Pripol 1013, epoxy polyesters,
coatings; manuf. of powd. coatings for food cans with improved
water resistance and retorting heat
resistance)

IT **Polyesters, properties**

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP
(Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(epoxy, coatings; manuf. of powd. coatings for food cans with improved
water resistance and retorting heat
resistance)

IT **Coating materials**

(heat- and water-resistant, powd.; for
food cans with improved **water resistance** and
retorting heat resistance)

IT **Epoxy resins, properties**

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP
(Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyester-, coatings; manuf. of powd. coatings for food cans
with improved **water resistance** and retorting
heat resistance)

IT **Coating materials**

(powder, epoxy resin compns. for powd. coatings for food cans with
improved **water resistance** and retorting
heat resistance)

IT **Fatty acids, properties**

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP
(Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(tall-oil, dimers, Versadyme 288, epoxy polyesters, coatings;
manuf. of powd. coatings for food cans with improved **water**
resistance and retorting heat resistance)

IT 106-89-8DP, Epichlorohydrin, epoxy polyesters 107-21-1DP,
Ethylene glycol, epoxy polyesters

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP
(Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(coatings; epoxy resin compns. for powd. coatings for food cans with
improved **water resistance** and retorting
heat resistance)

IT 57-55-6DP, Propylene glycol, epoxy polyesters 80-05-7DP,
Bisphenol A, epoxy polyesters 111-20-6DP, Sebacic acid, epoxy
polyesters 124-04-9DP, Adipic acid, epoxy polyesters
552-30-7DP, Trimellitic anhydride, epoxy polyesters

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP
(Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(coatings; manuf. of powd. coatings for food cans with improved
water resistance and retorting heat
resistance)

L82 ANSWER 26 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1996:385784 CAPLUS

DN 125:35502

TI Gas-impermeable hot water-resistant saponified

ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer compositions for retorting containers

IN Myata, Minoru; Negi, Taichi

PA Kuraray Co, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C08L023-08

ICS C08L063-00

ICA C08G059-14

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

Section cross-reference(s): 17

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08059911	A2	19960305	JP 1994-197104	19940823
	JP 3357190	B2	20021216		

PRAI JP 1994-197104 19940823

AB The compns. contain 50-99.8% saponid. ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer with ethylene unit content 20-65 mol% and degree of sapon. .gtoreq.90% and 0.2-50% graft polymers obtained from epoxy-contg. polyolefins and polyamides with d.p. 80-1000. Thus, 5% polypropylene, 90% ethylene-vinyl alc. copolymer with degree of sapon. 99.8%, and 5% graft polymer obtained from polypropylene, glycidyl methacrylate; and .epsilon.-caprolactam polyamide were blended, melt kneaded, pelletized, and extruded to give a film showing O₂ transmission rate 0.8 and 16.3 mL/m²-24 h-atm, resp., at 20.degree. and 65% and 100% relative humidity and no. of cycles required for pin-hole formation by a specified test .gtoreq.3000 and exhibiting no whitening on retorting a laminate of the film as the middle layer.

ST ethylene vinyl alc copolymer retort container; gas impermeability ethylene copolymer blend; heat resistance ethylene copolymer blend; polypropylene ethylene copolymer blend retort container

IT Heat-resistant materials

Water-resistant materials

(gas-impermeable hot water-resistant saponid.

ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer compns. for retorting containers)

IT Containers

(retorts; gas-impermeable hot water-resistant

saponid. ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer compns. for)

IT Plastics, film

RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(saponid. ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer blends with polyolefins and graft copolymers; gas-impermeable hot water-resistant compns. for retorting containers)

IT Alkenes, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(polymers, blends with saponid. ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers; gas-impermeable hot water-resistant compns. for retorting containers)

IT Polyamides, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(polyolefin-, blends with saponified ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers; gas-impermeable hot water-resistant compns. for retorting containers)

IT 74-85-1D, Ethylene, graft polymers with glycidyl methacrylate and .epsilon.-caprolactam polyamides 105-60-2D, .epsilon.-Caprolactam, polyamides, graft polymers with olefins and glycidyl methacrylate 106-91-2D, Glycidyl methacrylate, graft polymers with olefins and .epsilon.-caprolactam polyamides 115-07-1D, Propylene, graft polymers with glycidyl methacrylate and .epsilon.-caprolactam polyamides

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(blends with ethylene-vinyl alc. copolymers; gas-impermeable hot water-resistant compns. for retorting containers)

IT 24937-78-8D, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, saponified.

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(blends with olefin polymers; gas-impermeable hot water-resistant compns. for retorting containers)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(blends with saponified ethylene-vinyl alc. copolymers; gas-impermeable hot water-resistant compns. for retorting containers)

L82 ANSWER 27 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1997:111144 CAPLUS

DN 126:118926

TI Thermoplastic polyurethanes and molded articles and fibers comprising them

IN Iwata, Shizuo; Katoh, Shinya; Nakayama, Kimio; Ashida, Tetsuya; Yoneda, Hisao; Ishiguro, Michihiro; Hirai, Koji

PA Kuraray Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 33 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C08G018-66

ICS C08G018-42

CC 39-4 (Synthetic Elastomers and Natural Rubber)

Section cross-reference(s): 40

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 748829	A1	19961218	EP 1996-109412	19960612
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT, NL				
	JP 08337629	A2	19961224	JP 1995-146042	19950613

JP 3410581	B2	20030526		
JP 09024590	A2	19970128	JP 1995-174593	19950711
JP 09049120	A2	19970218	JP 1995-219423	19950807
US 5780573	A	19980714	US 1996-652131	19960523
CA 2177760	AA	19961214	CA 1996-2177760	19960530
CN 1182098	A	19980520	CN 1996-110418	19960613
CN 1092676	B	20021016		
US 5912193	A	19990615	US 1998-33653	19980303
CN 1350073	A	20020522	CN 2001-135453	20011008
PRAI JP 1995-146042	A	19950613		
JP 1995-174593	A	19950711		
JP 1995-219423	A	19950807		
US 1996-652131	A3	19960523		

AB Disclosed are thermoplastic polyurethanes obtainable by reacting (a) a polyester-polyol that satisfies all the following requirements (1) to (4): (1) its ester group content (no. of ester bonds/no. of all carbon atoms) is from 0.08 to 0.17; (2) it has hydroxyl groups of from 2.01 to 2.08 per one mol.; (3) it has a no. av. mol. wt. of from 1000 to 7000; and (4) it has a crystn. enthalpy (.DELTA.H) of 70 J/g or less, (b) an org. diisocyanate and (c) a chain extender at a ratio that satisfies the following numerical formula: $1.00 \leq a \leq b/(a+c) \leq 1.10$, where a indicates the no. of mols of the polyester-polyol, b indicates the no. of mols of the org. diisocyanate, and c indicates the no. of mols of the chain extender, and methods for producing them; molded articles comprising such thermoplastic polyurethanes and methods for producing the fibers; and laminates composed of melt-molded layers of such thermoplastic polyurethanes and fibrous base layers. The thermoplastic polyurethanes of the invention have excellent heat resistance, friction melt resistance, cold resistance, hydrolysis resistance and compression set and have excellent melt-moldability. The resilient polyurethane fibers of the invention have excellent heat resistance, wet heat resistance, hot water resistance, restorability of resiliency and homogeneity. The laminates of the invention have a soft hand and have excellent friction melt resistance, abrasion resistance, bleeding resistance and whitening resistance.

ST block polyester polyurethane rubber thermoplastic manuf; whitening resistance polyester polyurethane rubber laminate; bleeding resistance polyester polyurethane rubber laminate; abrasion resistance polyester polyurethane rubber laminate; resiliency polyester polyurethane rubber fiber; water resistance polyester polyurethane rubber fiber; friction melt resistance polyester polyurethane rubber; hydrolysis polyester polyurethane rubber; cold resistance polyester polyurethane rubber; heat resistance polyester polyurethane rubber

IT Polyamide fibers, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fabrics; thermoplastic block polyester
-polyurethane rubbers and laminates with polyether-polyurethane-contg.
polyamide nonwoven fabrics)

IT Polyamides, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(nonwoven fabrics; thermoplastic block polyester

-polyurethane rubbers and laminates with polyether-polyurethane-contg.
polyamide nonwoven fabrics)

IT Urethane rubber, preparation
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyester-, block; thermoplastic block polyester
-polyurethane rubbers and molded articles and fibers comprising them)

IT Polyurethanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyether-, thermoplastic block polyester-polyurethane
rubbers and laminates with polyether-polyurethane-contg. polyamide
nonwoven fabrics)

IT Spandex fibers
RL: PRP (Properties)
(thermoplastic block polyester-polyurethane rubbers and
molded articles and fibers comprising them)

IT 25038-54-4, Nylon 6, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(nonwoven fabrics; thermoplastic block polyester
-polyurethane rubbers and laminates with polyether-polyurethane-contg.
polyamide nonwoven fabrics)

IT 39751-34-3P 58991-77-8P 122310-07-0P 125845-95-6P 142251-93-2P
151483-07-7P 186143-94-2P 186143-95-3P 186144-17-2P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT
(Reactant or reagent)
(polyester precursor; thermoplastic block polyester
-polyurethane rubbers and molded articles and fibers comprising them)

IT 186144-02-5P 186144-06-9P 186144-08-1P 186144-12-7P 186144-15-0P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(thermoplastic block polyester-polyurethane rubbers and
molded articles and fibers comprising them)

L82 ANSWER 28 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1996:175723 CAPLUS

DN 124:204467

TI Polyamide compositions for biaxially stretched food packaging films with
good whitening resistance in hot water

IN Urabe, Hiroshi; Sugiura, Katsuhiko; Tsunoda, Morio; Kanemasa, Tomoaki

PA Mitsubishi Engineering-Plastics Corporation, Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C08K007-14

ICS C08K007-02; C08G069-36

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 37

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI EP 696615	A1	19960214	EP 1995-112603	19950810

EP 696615 B1 19991110

R: BE, DE, FR

JP 08053617 A2 19960227 JP 1994-190631 19940812

PRAI JP 1994-190631 19940812

AB The compns. comprise cryst. polyamides and fibrous materials, wherein the heat of fusion (A) of the compns. is .ltoreq.55 mJ/mg (measured by a differential scanning calorimeter after heat-treatment at 95.degree. for 60 min). Thus, a film prep'd. from a mixt. of nylon 6/66 14, nylon 6/6T 70.2, hexamethylenediamine-isophthalic acid-terephthalic acid copolymer 9.8 and silane-treated glass fibers 6% showed gloss 50% and A 46 mJ/mg.

ST polyamide film food packaging; hot water resistance

polyamide film; whitening resistance polyamide packaging film

IT Glass fibers, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(fiber-reinforced polyamide compns. for biaxially stretched food packaging films with good whitening resistance in hot water)

IT Food

(polyamide compns. for biaxially stretched food packaging films with good whitening resistance in hot water)

IT Polyamides, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(polyamide compns. for biaxially stretched food packaging films with good whitening resistance in hot water)

IT Packaging materials

(films, water-resistant, polyamide compns. for biaxially stretched food packaging films with good whitening resistance in hot water)

IT Discoloration prevention

(whitening, polyamide compns. for biaxially stretched food packaging films with good whitening resistance in hot water)

IT 24993-04-2, Nylon 666 25086-53-7, .epsilon.-Caprolactam-1,6-hexanediamine-terephthalic acid copolymer 25750-23-6, Hexamethylenediamine-isophthalic acid-terephthalic acid polymer 58814-83-8, Hexamethylenediamine-isophthalic acid-terephthalic acid polymer, SRU

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(polyamide compns. for biaxially stretched food packaging films with good whitening resistance in hot water)

L82 ANSWER 29 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1995:833543 CAPLUS

DN 123:343248

TI Manufacture of polyurethane-coated polyester fabrics with good disperse dye migration resistance

IN Furuta, Tsunekatsu; Kijima, Yoshiaki; Uchibori, Daisuke

PA Unitika Ltd, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent/
LA Japanese
IC ICM D06M015-564
 ICS D06M010-10
ICI D06M101-32
CC 40-5 (Textiles and Fibers)
Section cross-reference(s): 42

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07189133	A2	19950725	JP 1993-352760	19931227
PRAI	JP 1993-352760		19931227		
AB	The fabrics are prep'd. by coating disperse dye-colored polyester fabrics with polyurethane- or poly(amino acid urethane)-based materials, treating with low temp. plasma, and coating with the similar the polyurethanes to show inhibition of dye migration and retention of whiteness. Thus, a PET woven fabric was dyed by Miketone Blue FBL, treated with fluorescent agent, heat set, treated with a water repellent, dried, heated, coated with a compn. (A) of Hi-Muren X 3040 (polyurethane) 100, MEK 15, MePh 15, Resamine X 2, and water 40 parts, treated with low temp. air plasma, overcoated by A, and heated to give a test piece showing good dye migration resistance and whiteness.				
ST	coating polyester fiber dye migration; polyurethane coating dye migration prevention; polyamino acid polyurethane coating fiber; plasma treatment polyester fiber				
IT	Coating materials Dyeing Plasma (manuf. of polyurethane-coated polyester fabrics with good dye migration resistance)				
IT	Polyester fibers, processes RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process) (manuf. of polyurethane-coated polyester fabrics with good dye migration resistance)				
IT	Urethane polymers, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (poly(amino acid)-, coatings; manuf. of polyurethane-coated polyester fabrics with good dye migration resistance)				
IT	Polyamides, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (poly(amino acids), polyurethane-, coatings; manuf. of polyurethane-coated polyester fabrics with good dye migration resistance)				
IT	148851-28-9P RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (coatings; manuf. of polyurethane-coated polyester fabrics with good dye migration resistance)				
IT	31810-89-6 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)				

V (dyes; manuf. of polyurethane-coated polyester fabrics with good dye migration resistance)

IT 25038-59-9, PET, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(fabric; manuf. of polyurethane-coated polyester fabrics with good dye migration resistance)

IT 171059-59-9
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(manuf. of polyurethane-coated polyester fabrics with good dye migration resistance)

L82 ANSWER 30 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1995:528900 CAPLUS
DN 123:201330
TI Manufacture of packaging materials
IN Takehara, Reiji; Ishibashi, Toshinori; Nunokawa, Yoko; Hashizume, Toyomi; Takayanagi, Hitoshi
PA Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM B32B015-08
ICS B32B027-28
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 17
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 07040500	A2	19950210	JP 1993-251629	19931007
PRAI JP 1993-127004		19930528		

AB The title procedure giving packaging materials with good boiling and retort resistance, useful for food packaging, comprise printing water-based inks contg. crosslinked polyurethane particle water dispersions followed by laminating with plastic films or metal foils. Thus, (a) 52.0 parts of an ink base comprising a 39.7%-nonvolatile water-based dispersion with viscosity 540 cP contg. acrylic acid-Me methacrylate-Bu methacrylate-Bu acrylate-styrene copolymer (initial reactant ratio 36:300:132:154) 28, TiO₂ 30, EtOH 6, and water 4 parts, (b) 24.4 parts of a 35.6%-nonvolatile water dispersion with viscosity 340 cP contg. particles with diam. 40-nm prep'd. by emulsion polymn. of Placcel 212 (polycaprolactone diol) 186.9, IPDI 100.0, 2,2-dimethylolpropionic acid 20.1, Burnock DN 950S 16.2, and diethylenetriamine 5% soln. 234 parts under heating in the presence of dibutyltin dilaurate and Et₃N, (c) 13.5 parts EtOH, and (d) 10.1 parts water were mixed, applied to a surface-treated PET film, dried, bonded to Al-LLDPE laminate, and aged at 50.degree. for 72 to give a test piece showing resistance to whitening, blistering, and delamination after boiling and retort test.

ST polyurethane crosslinked particle coating film; food packaging retort resistance polyurethane; water boiling resistance food packaging

- IT **Polyesters, miscellaneous**
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(substrates; food packaging with boiling and retort **resistance**
prep'd. by printing **water-based** inks contg. crosslinked
polyurethane particle water dispersions followed by laminating with
plastic films or metal foils)
- IT **Packaging materials**
(heat- and **water-resistant**, food
packaging with boiling and retort **resistance** prep'd. by
printing **water-based** inks contg. crosslinked polyurethane
particle water dispersions followed by laminating with plastic films or
metal foils)
- IT **Water-resistant materials**
(packaging, heat-resistant, food packaging with boiling and
retort **resistance** prep'd. by printing **water-based**
inks contg. crosslinked polyurethane particle water dispersions
followed by laminating with plastic films or metal foils)
- IT **Heat-resistant materials**
(packaging, **water-resistant**, food packaging with
boiling and retort **resistance** prep'd. by printing
water-based inks contg. crosslinked polyurethane particle water
dispersions followed by laminating with plastic films or metal foils)
- IT **Urethane polymers, properties**
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP
(Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyester-, food packaging with boiling and retort
resistance prep'd. by printing **water-based** inks contg.
crosslinked polyurethane particle water dispersions followed by
laminating with plastic films or metal foils)
- IT 162978-40-7P 168196-13-2P 168196-14-3P 168216-95-3P
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP
(Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(food packaging with boiling and retort **resistance** prep'd. by
printing **water-based** inks contg. crosslinked polyurethane
particle water dispersions followed by laminating with plastic films or
metal foils)
- IT 39527-54-3P, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-butyl methacrylate-methyl
methacrylate-styrene copolymer
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in
formulation); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP
(Preparation); USES (Uses)
(in ink bases; food packaging with boiling and retort
resistance prep'd. by printing **water-based** inks contg.
crosslinked polyurethane particle water dispersions followed by
laminating with plastic films or metal foils)
- IT 74-85-1D, Ethene, polymers
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(linear, substrates; food packaging with boiling and retort
resistance prep'd. by printing **water-based** inks contg.
crosslinked polyurethane particle water dispersions followed by
laminating with plastic films or metal foils)
- IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, miscellaneous

RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)

(substrates; food packaging with boiling and retort resistance
prep'd. by printing water-based inks contg. crosslinked
polyurethane particle water dispersions followed by laminating with
plastic films or metal foils)

L82 ANSWER 31 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 2000:393778 CAPLUS

DN 133:5816

TI Finishing process for waterproofing cotton and cotton-polyester
blend woven fabrics

IN Vasilica, Gheorghe; Gambuta, Dumitru; Slavoiu, Elena

PA Rom.

SO Rom., 3 pp.

CODEN: RUXXA3

DT Patent

LA Romanian

IC ICM D06M015-244

 ICS D06P001-44; D06P003-82

CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI RO 109225 B1 19941230 RO 1989-143417 19891220

PRAI RO 1989-143417 19891220

AB The process to obtain fabrics for camouflage tarpaulin consists on continuous padding impregnation of the fabric in a bath of 10-15% chlorinated paraffin (32% chlorination) as hydrophobic agent; 14-16% trichloroethylene; 2-4% kerosene; 4-6% emulsifier; 0.5-0.7% dye/pigment; and 52-70% water, followed by conventional drying and heat setting. A woven cotton fabric after singeing, mercerization, bleaching, and drying was subjected to combined dyeing and waterproof finishing by padding with a compn. contg. 14% chlorinated paraffin, 15% trichloroethylene, 4% kerosene, 5% ester-epoxy-vinyl resin emulsifier (61% nonvolatiles), 61% water, and 0.7% yellow disperse dye, at 20.degree. and pH 5.5. The foulard-treated fabric was dried and heat set at 140.degree. for 4 min; the finished fabric shows good mech. strength and oiling finish, suitable for tarpaulins.

ST waterproof finishing combined dyeing fabric continuous process; tarpaulin cotton polyester blend oiling finish process

IT Alkanes, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(chloro; combined dyeing-waterproofing finishing process for
cotton and cotton-polyester blends for
tarpaulins)

IT Camouflage

Disperse dyeing

Disperse dyes

Emulsifying agents

Waterproofing

(combined dyeing-waterproofing finishing process for

cotton and cotton-polyester blends for tarpaulins)

IT Kerosene
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(combined dyeing-waterproofing finishing process for cotton and cotton-polyester blends for tarpaulins)

IT Textiles
(cotton-polyester; combined dyeing-waterproofing finishing process for cotton and cotton-polyester blends for tarpaulins)

IT Textiles
(cotton; combined dyeing-waterproofing finishing process for cotton and cotton-polyester blends for tarpaulins)

IT Polyesters, uses
Polyesters, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(epoxy, vinyl-contg.; combined dyeing-waterproofing finishing process for cotton and cotton-polyester blends for tarpaulins)

IT Epoxy resins, uses
Epoxy resins, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(polyester-, vinyl-contg.; combined dyeing-waterproofing finishing process for cotton and cotton-polyester blends for tarpaulins)

IT 79-01-6, Trichloroethylene, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(combined dyeing-waterproofing finishing process for cotton and cotton-polyester blends for tarpaulins)

L82 ANSWER 32 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1993-209137 [26] WPIX
DNC C1993-092956
TI Fibre treating agent contg. fluoro-silicone type cpd. - imparts water repellent, oil repellent and anti-staining properties to fibres.
DC A26 A87 E11 F06
PA (NIOF) NIPPON OILS & FATS CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 05132873 A 19930528 (199326)* 10p D06M015-356
ADT JP 05132873 A JP 1991-293448 19911108
PRAI JP 1991-293448 19911108
IC ICM D06M015-356
ICS C07F007-12; C08F030-08; C09K003-18
AB JP 05132873 A UPAB: 19931118
Agent contains fluorosilicone type cpd. of formula (I), its hydrolysate, hydrolysis condensate and/or their mixt. as the effective component. In (I), R₁ = H or CH₃; R₂, R₃ = trimethylsilyloxy, 1-4C alkyl, alkylcarbonyloxy or alkoxy; RF = -(CF₂)_{n1}X or gp. of formula (Ia); X = H, F or Cl; n₁ = integer of 1-10; n₂ = integer of 0-8; m = integer of 1-10; l

= 0 or 1 but R1 is H when l is 0.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The fibre treating agent is applied cf various kinds of fibre prods. made of natural fibre, synthetic fibre, semi-synthetic fibre, blended fibres, etc. The treating agent imparts good water repellent properties, oil repellent properties, feeling, anti-staining effect, etc. to fibre and has good weather resistance and washing resistance.

In an example, 10g cpd. of formula (41) was put in 100g acetone and 0.2 g aq. 30 wt.% HCl soln. added under stirring and then heated in a N2 gas atmos. under reflux for 2 hrs. The reaction mixt. was neutralised with 2.0g propylene oxide and filtered. The filtrate was distd. under vacuum to obtain hydrolysis condensate as deposit. The deposits were dissolved in a mixed CF2CF2CHCl2 and CC1F2CF2CHClF (1:1 by wt.) soln. in a concn. of 1 wt.% to obtain a treating soln. Polyester/cotton broad cloth (65/35) was dipped in the treating soln. at 100 deg.C for 2 mins. and at 170 deg.C for 2 mins. The fabric had good water repellent properties, 100, good oil repellent properties, 100 and good feeling, 22.3, c.f. 0, 0, and 16.6, respectively, for the untreated polyester/cotton broad cloth.

Dwg.0/0

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: A08-S08; A12-S05R; A12-S05S; E05-E02; F03-C02; F03-C02A; F03-C05

L82 ANSWER 33 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1992:131495 CAPLUS

DN 116:131495

TI Wet-laid webs for tea bags, etc.

IN Okazaki, Masaki; Sonedaka, Tomoyasu; Shibata, Tomohiko; Okifuji, Shoji; Akita, Satoshi; Ezaki, Tamemaru

PA Kuraray Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM D21H013-10

ICS B65D077-12

CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
PI JP 03287896	A2	19911218	JP 1990-85404	19900330
JP 2582177	B2	19970219		

PRAI JP 1990-85404 19900330

AB Title webs providing bags with good seal strength in boiling water are papers contg. binders which are composite fibers having d. >1.0 and comprising a core component (A) from polymer having m.p. or softening temp. (St) 160-250.degree., and a sheath component (B) from polymer having m.p. or St 80-150.degree. at the A/B vol. ratio of 70-30:30-70. Thus, wet-laying a slurry contg. 50 parts bleached softwood kraft pulp and 50 parts binder from composite fibers having an A component of

polypropylene (m.p. 165.degree.) and a B component of 45 mol% isophthalic acid-contg. poly(ethylene terephthalate) (melt adhering temp. 105.degree.) at the A:B vol. ratio 50:50, and drying on a Yankee dryer gave paper for tea bags with good heat-seal strength in hot water.

ST hot water resistant binder paper; tea bag heat sealable fiber; polypropylene polyester bicomponent fiber papermaking

IT Polypropene fibers, uses

RL: USES (Uses)
(core, for composite fibers with polyester sheath, as hot-melt binders for paper used in tea bags, of specified m.p. for good seal strength)

IT Binding materials
(fibrous with core-sheath structure, for tea-bag paper with good heat-seal strength)

IT Polyester fibers, uses

RL: USES (Uses)
(sheath, for composite with propene core, as hot-melt binders for paper used in tea bags, of specified m.p. for good seal strength)

IT Tea products
(bags, paper contg. specified hot-melt composite fibers as binders for, hot water resistant)

IT Bags
(paper, for tea, contg. specified hot-melt core/sheath fibers as binders, with good hot water resistance)

IT 9003-07-0, Polypropylene

RL: USES (Uses)
(composite fibers contg. core of, as hot-melt binders for paper used in tea bags with good seal strength)

IT 24938-04-3, Ethylene glycol-isophthalic acid-terephthalic acid copolymer

RL: USES (Uses)
(composite fibers contg. sheath of, as hot-melt binders for paper used in tea bags with good seal strength)

L82 ANSWER 34 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1992:215939 CAPLUS

DN 116:215939

TI Polyester films with coated layers for printing sheets

IN Seki, Shigemi; Nakahara, Katsuji; Aoki, Seizo

PA Toray Industries, Inc., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM B32B027-36

ICS B41M005-00

ICA C08J007-04

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 03261555	A2	19911121	JP 1990-59587	19900309
	JP 3021519	B2	20000315		

PRAI JP 1990-59587 19900309

AB The title sheets, with good whiteness, cushion rate, dimensional stability, printability, ink adhesion, and water and solvent resistance, are prep'd. from polyester base films with heat shrinkage at 150.degree. (S150) <2% and d. <0.95, and coated layers of alkoxy silanes or hydrophobic polyesters contg. grafted glycidyl-contg. unsatd. compds. Thus, a 88:10:2 PET-poly(4-methyl-pentene-1) (I; TPX d820)-polyethylene glycol blend was coextruded with surface layers of PET contg. 0.01% OB-1 (CaCO₃), biaxially oriented, and heat set to give a 5:90:5 (.mu.m) laminated film, which was coated with a Pes 230G (grafted polyester) soln. and dried to give a printable sheet with a 2.0-.mu.m coated layer having sp. gr. 0.77, cushion rate 18%, and S150 0.7 and 0.2% in the machine and transverse direction, resp., vs. 1.00, 4, 1.6 and 1.0, resp., for a sheet contg. polypropylene instead of I.

ST PET polymethylpentene blend dimensional stability; heat shrinkage PET polymethylpentene blend; printing sheet PET polymethylpentene blend; polyethylene glycol PET polymethylpentene blend; grafted polyester coated printable PET

IT Silanes
RL: USES (Uses)
(alkoxy, applied on polyester films, for low-d. printable sheets)

IT Paper substitutes
(grafted polyester-coated polyester films as, low-d. and printable and dimensionally stable)

IT Plastics, laminated
RL: USES (Uses)
(multilayer polyester films with grafted polyester or alkoxy silane layers, low-d. and printable and dimensionally stable)

IT Polyesters, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft polymers, coated on polyester films, for low-d. printable sheets)

IT 131594-90-6, Pes 230G
RL: USES (Uses)
(applied on polyester films, for low-d. printable sheets)

IT 25038-59-9, PET polyester, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(blends with polymethylpentene and polyethylene glycol, for low-d. coated printable sheets)

IT 86472-86-8, Coronate EH
RL: USES (Uses)
(hardeners, grafted polyesters contg., applied on polyester films, for low-d. printable sheets)

IT 25155-83-3, TPX-DX 820
RL: USES (Uses)
(polyester contg. polyethylene glycol and, for low-d. coated printable sheets)

IT 25068-26-2, Poly(4-methylpentene-1)
RL: USES (Uses)
(polyesters contg. polyethylene glycol and, for low-d. coated printable sheets)

- IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
RL: USES (Uses)
(polyesters contg. polymethylpentene and, for low-d. coated
printable sheets)
- IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(polyesters contg., for low-d. coated printable sheets)

L82 ANSWER 35 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1991:473220 CAPLUS

DN 115:73220

TI Gas-barrier polyamide-vinylidene chloride polymer laminate films

IN Ichiki, Makoto; Moriyama, Tamio; Taniguchi, Satoru

PA Kohjin Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM B32B027-30

ICS B32B027-34; C08J007-04

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 02217245	A2	19900830	JP 1989-73843	19890328
	JP 2700406	B2	19980121		

PRAI JP 1988-274537 19881101

AB The title films, with good antiblocking, transparent, printing, and heat-sealing properties, useful for packaging, etc., are prep'd. by forming layers of vinylidene chloride polymers contg. 0.02-1.0 phr spherical particles providing $0.1 \text{toreq.} [D + (\sigma/2) - t] \text{toreq.} t$ (t = layer thickness, D = av. particle diam., σ = std. deviation of the diam.) on the substrates. Thus, a 15-.mu.m Bonyl film was corona-treated, coated 0.4 g/m² with Adcote 502 (adhesive), and formed into a 3-.mu.m layer of Saran L-511 contg. 0.20% AMT Silica 300BTE (I) to give a film having good antiblocking, friction coeff. (of the coated layer and the substrate) 0.38, haze 1.9%, good printability, boiling water resistance of sealing (haze and appearance after being dipped 30 min in boiling water) 14.6%, and good appearance, vs. poor antiblocking, 0.83, 3.0, bad printability, 28.9, and whitening, resp., for a film with a coating contg. Syloid 72 (amorphous porous silica) instead of I.

ST polyamide polyvinylidene chloride laminate packaging; spherical silica polyvinylidene chloride film; antiblocking polyvinylidene chloride polyamide laminate; transparency polyvinylidene chloride polyamide laminate; boiling water resistance polyamide packaging

IT Polyamides, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(films, laminated with spherical particle-contg. vinylidene chloride polymers, for gas-barrier packagings)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

X

(spherical, vinylidene chloride polymer films contg., laminated with polyamides, for gas-barrier packaging)

IT Silsesquioxanes
RL: USES (Uses)
(Me, spherical, vinylidene chloride polymer films contg., laminated with polyamides, for gas-barrier packagings)

IT Packaging materials
(films, gas-impermeable, multilayer, water-resistant, laminates of polyamides and vinylidene chloride polymer films contg. spherical particles as)

IT 88813-65-4, Bonyl
RL: USES (Uses)
(films, laminated with spherical particle-contg. vinylidene chloride polymers, for gas-barrier packagings)

IT 135153-19-4, Saran L 511
RL: USES (Uses)
(films, spherical particle-contg., laminated with polyamides, for gas-barrier packagings)

IT 7631-86-9, Silica, uses and miscellaneous 25035-72-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(spherical, vinylidene chloride polymer films contg., laminated with polyamides, for gas-barrier packagings)

L82 ANSWER 36 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1990:100627 CAPLUS

DN 112:100627

TI Finishing fabrics for washfast odor absorption properties

IN Ito, Kiyoshi; Matsuda, Yoshifumi

PA Nisshinbo Industries, Inc., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM D06M021-00

ICS A61L009-16; D06M013-00; D06M013-02; D06M013-18; D06M013-36;
D06M015-00

CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
PI JP 01213484	A2	19890828	JP 1988-32807	19880217
JP 2557449	B2	19961127		

PRAI JP 1988-32807 19880217

AB In the title process, fabrics of natural or synthetic fibers or their blends are treated with liqs. contg. flavones, terpenes, or porphyrins, waterproofing agents reactable with cellulosic fibers, and resin finishing agents and then heat treated. Thus, a bleached cotton fabric was immersed in a liq. contg. Super Clean KS-YM (I., terpene) 5, Paradit RSN (waterproofing agent) 15, Sumitex M3 (melamine resin) 30, and Zn fluoroboride 4 g and 500 mL H₂O, squeezed to 100% pickup, dried, and heat treated 3 min at 140.degree. to give a fabric with H₂S absorption 80%

(initially) and 45% (after 30 washing) after sealing 10 g fabric in a tube contg. H₂S for 1 h, vs. 80% and 0%, resp., for the fabric treated with I only.

ST washfastness cotton fabric odor absorbent; terpene deodorant contg cotton fabric; aminoplast treatment cotton odor absorbent

IT Odor and Odorous substances
(absorbents for, fabrics coated with resins contg. deodorants and cellulose-reactive waterproofing agents for)

IT Synthetic fibers, polymeric
RL: USES (Uses)
(coated with resins contg. deodorants and cellulose-reactive waterproofing, odor-absorbing, washfast)

IT Textiles
(coated with resins contg. deodorants and cellulose-reactive waterproofingagents, odor-absorbing, washfast)

IT Polyester fibers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(cotton blends, coated with resins contg. deodorants and cellulose-reactive waterproofing agents, odor-absorbing, washfast)

IT Flavonoids
Porphyrins
Terpenes and Terpenoids, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(deodorants, textiles impregnated with, washfastness improvement of)

IT Deodorants
(finishes, contg. cellulose-reactive waterproofing agents and melamine resins, for textiles, washfast)

IT Epoxy resins, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(odor-absorbing finishes contg., for textiles, for improved washfastness)

IT Chlorophylls, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
(complexes, with iron, deodorants, textiles impregnated with, washfastness improvement of)

IT Textiles
(cotton, coated with resins contg. deodorants and cellulose-reactive waterproofingagents, odor-absorbing, washfast)

IT Textiles
(cotton-polyester, coated with resins contg. deodorants and cellulose-reactive waterproofingagents, odor-absorbing, washfast)

IT 7664-41-7, Ammonia, properties 7783-06-4, Hydrogen sulfide, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(absorption of, fabrics coated with deodorants for)

IT 7439-89-6D, Iron, complexes with chlorophylls 113956-51-7, Super clean KS-YM 125521-97-3, Asutench P 110
RL: USES (Uses)
(cotton fabrics impregnated with, for odor

absorbents, washfastness improvement of)
IT 63800-37-3, Pansil
RL: USES (Uses)
(deodorants, polyester-cotton blends, impregnated
with, washfastness improvement of)
IT 29317-04-2, Denacol EX 810
RL: USES (Uses)
(odor-absorbing finishes contg., for cotton fabrics
, for improved washfastness)
IT 108-78-1D, 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triamine, polymers 120-93-4D,
Ethyleneurea, alkyl derivs. 1854-26-8, Sumitex FSK 4991-32-6, Paragium
RC 9003-08-1 125523-83-3, Paradit RSN 125523-84-4, Paragium AV
125523-86-6, Petrox 3000
RL: USES (Uses)
(odor-absorbing finishes contg., for textiles, for improved
washfastness)
IT 9004-34-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(textiles, coated with resins contg. deodorants and
cellulose-reactive waterproofingagents, odor-absorbing,
washfast)
IT 9004-34-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(textiles, cotton, coated with resins contg.
deodorants and cellulose-reactive waterproofingagents,
odor-absorbing, washfast)
IT 9004-34-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(textiles, cotton-polyester, coated with
resins contg. deodorants and cellulose-reactive
waterproofingagents, odor-absorbing, washfast)

L82 ANSWER 37 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1989:555448 CAPLUS
DN 111:155448
TI Preparation of heat- and solvent-resistant laminates
IN Kurahashi, Akio
PA Shin-Kobe Electric Machinery Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C08J005-24
ICS B32B027-04; B32B027-38
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 64000130	A2	19890105	JP 1987-190658	19870730
	JP 04046975	B4	19920731		
PRAI	JP 1987-43643		19870226		
AB	Laminates with good humidity resistance and insulating properties are				

prep'd. by heating reactive MeO- or EtO-contg. organopolysiloxanes and bisphenol epoxy resins in the presence of p-Me-C₆H₄SO₃H (I) in CO₂ gas, blending the products with phenol novolak resin crosslinkers, impregnating base materials with the varnish thus obtained to give prepgs, drying, stacking, and press molding them. Thus, a mixt. of phenylethoxypolysiloxane 100, Epon 828 50, and I 2 g (in 1 mL H₂O) was heated at 160.degree. for 90 min in CO₂ to obtain a resin, which (100 parts) was mixed with 10 parts phenol novolak resin and MEK to give a varnish. Glass clothes (0.18-mm) were impregnated with the varnish and dried to obtain prepgs (45% solids), and 8 of them were stacked and press molded to give a laminate showing insulative resistivity 2 .times. 1010 .OMEGA., no change in toluene for 30 min, heat distortion temp. 160.degree., excellent punching processability at 40-60.degree., vs. 2 .times. 108, whitening, 125, bad, resp., for a laminate using a varnish prep'd. from 100 parts silicone resin, 0.1 part N(C₂H₅OH)₃, and Me₂CO.

- ST thermosetting resin laminate heatproof; solvent resistance thermosetting resin laminate; silicone epoxy novolak laminate
- IT Chemically resistant materials
 Heat-resistant materials
 Water-resistant materials
 (laminates, impregnated with reaction products of reactive ethoxy or methoxy group-contg. organopolysiloxanes and bisphenol epoxy resins)
- IT Plastics, laminated
RL: USES (Uses)
 (phenol novolak resin blends with reaction products of reactive ethoxy or methoxy group-contg. organopolysiloxanes and bisphenol epoxy resins, heat- and solvent-resistant)
- IT Crosslinking agents
 (phenol novolak resins, blends with reaction products from reactive ethoxy or methoxy group-contg. organopolysiloxanes and bisphenol epoxy resins, for laminates)
- IT Epoxy resins, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
 (bisphenol-based, reaction products, with ethoxy or methoxy group-contg. silicones, prep'd. in presence of toluenesulfonic acid and carbon dioxide, phenol novolak resin blends, for laminates)
- IT Siloxanes and Silicones, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
 (ethoxy Ph, reaction products, with bisphenol epoxy resins, prep'd. in presence of toluenesulfonic acid and carbon dioxide, phenol novolak resin blends, for laminates)
- IT Siloxanes and Silicones, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
 (ethoxy, reaction products, with bisphenol epoxy resins, prep'd. in presence of toluenesulfonic acid and carbon dioxide, phenol novolak resin blends, for laminates)
- IT Siloxanes and Silicones, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
 (methoxy, reaction products, with bisphenol epoxy resins, prep'd. in presence of toluenesulfonic acid and carbon dioxide, phenol novolak resin blends, for laminates)

- * IT Phenolic resins, uses and miscellaneous
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(novolak, crosslinking agents, blends with reaction products from reactive ethoxy or methoxy group-contg. organopolysiloxanes and bisphenol epoxy resins, for laminates)
- IT 9003-35-4, Paraformaldehyde-phenol copolymer 9052-98-6
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agents, blends with reaction products from reactive ethoxy or methoxy group-contg. organopolysiloxanes and bisphenol epoxy resins, for laminates)
- IT 25068-38-6DP, reaction products with phenylethoxypolysiloxane
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, in presence of toluenesulfonic acid and carbon dioxide, phenol novolak resin blends, for laminates)
- IT 104-15-4, p-Toluenesulfonic acid, uses and miscellaneous 124-38-9,
Carbon dioxide, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(reaction of reactive ethoxy or methoxy group-contg. organopolysiloxanes and bisphenol type epoxy resins in presence of)

L82 ANSWER 38 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1989:214827 CAPLUS

DN 110:214827

TI Aqueous poly(meth)acrylate coating compositions for food or beverage cans

IN Inoue, Akira; Nakamura, Tetsuhisa; Ueno, Masanori; Ono, Isamu

PA Toyo Ink Mfg. Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C09D003-81

ICS C09D003-52; C09D003-66; C09D003-81

CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
PI JP 63230779	A2	19880927	JP 1987-64397	19870320
PRAI JP 1987-64397		19870320		

AB Title compns., with excellent processability and water resistance in thermal sterilization of food or beverage cans, contain aq. acrylic copolymers [comprising .alpha..beta.-ethylenically unsatd. carboxylic acids, C1-5 hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylates, and vinyl monomers] dissolved or dispersed in H₂O by volatile bases 10-80, polyester polyols (mol. wt. >500) 5-40, and amine-HCHO condensates 15-50%. A mixt. of acrylic acid 10, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate 15, Bu acrylate 50, Et acrylate 25, and Bz2O2 2 parts was dropwise added to 100 parts BuOH at 105.degree. over 3 h under N and the reaction mixt. was stirred at 105.degree. for 1 h, mixed with 0.3 parts Bz2O2 for 1 h, and BuOH was removed in the presence of 12 parts Me2NCH₂CH₂OH and 200 parts H₂O at 80.degree. in vacuo to give aq. copolymer (solid content 60%, contg. 10% BuOH). The aq. copolymer soln. 29.2, diethylene glycol-terminated adipic acid-ethylene glycol-phthalic anhydride copolymer (I) xylene soln. (solid

* content 79%) 8.9, Cymel 303 10.5, amine-blocked p-toluenesulfonic acid 0.1, and H₂O 51.3 parts were mixed, coated on a plated tinplate, and cured at 190.degree. for 10 min to give test pieces showing no whitening when soaked in H₂O at 100.degree. for 30 min, Erichsen test >8 mm, DuPont impact strength 50 cm, pencil hardness 4H, excellent peel resistance, gloss 99, and excellent processability, vs. whitening, >8 mm, 50 cm, 2H, excellent, 99; and excellent, resp., for controls prepd. similarly with 1:10 bisphenol A-ethylene oxide adduct instead of I. The aq. copolymer compn. could be stored for >2 mo.

ST aq polyacrylate coating can; hydroxy terminated polyester coating can; amine formaldehyde condensate crosslinking coating; water heat resistance polymethacrylate coating

IT Cans
(food, coatings contg. poly(meth)acrylates and polyester polyols and amine-formaldehyde condensates for, heat- and water-resistant)

IT Coating materials
(heat- and water-resistant, water-thinned, for cans, contg. poly(meth)acrylates and polyester polyols and amine-formaldehyde condensates)

IT 51023-41-7 120619-57-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(aq. coating compns. contg. poly(meth)acrylates and amine-formaldehyde condensates and, for cans, water- and heat-resistant)

IT 9003-08-1, Cymel 303
RL: USES (Uses)
(aq. coating compns. contg. poly(meth)acrylates and polyester polyols and for cans, water- and heat-resistant)

IT 120603-31-8 120641-40-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(aq. coating compns. contg. polyester polyols and amine-formaldehyde condensates and, for cans, water- and heat-resistant)

L82 ANSWER 39 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1988:633012 CAPLUS
DN 109:233012
TI Heat-sealable paper for tea bags
IN Higashimori, Shosuke
PA Kuraray Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM D21H005-20
CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI JP 63159599	A2	19880702	JP 1986-314602	19861223



PRAI JP 1986-314602 19861223
AB The title paper comprises 20-80% polyester fibers having birefringence (Dn) .1toreq.0.035 and 20-80% wood pulp. Thus, paper comprising 60% softwood bleached kraft pulp (CSF 550 mL) and 40% polyester fiber [prepd. from PET, 15 mol% (dicarboxylic acid basis), and Dn 0.006] was prepd. showing good strength after boiling in water and heat sealability, vs. poor and poor, resp., for paper contg. poly(vinyl alc.) fiber binder in place of the polyester fiber.
ST polyester fiber tea bag paper; birefringence polyester fiber paper
IT Tea products
(heat-sealable papers for holding, contg. polyester fiber)
IT Polyester fibers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(of specified birefringence, tea bags contg. wood pulp and)
IT Pulp, cellulose
Rayon, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(polyester fibers and, for heat-sealable, boiling water-resistant tea bags)
IT Bags
(paper, for tea, contg. polyester fibers, heat-sealable)
IT 24938-04-3, Ethyleneglycol-isophthalic acid-terephthalic acid copolymer
RL: USES (Uses)
(fibers, binders, for tea bag papers)
IT 9004-34-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(pulp, polyester fibers and, for heat-sealable, boiling water-resistant tea bags)
IT 9004-34-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(rayon, polyester fibers and, for heat-sealable, boiling water-resistant tea bags)

L82 ANSWER 40 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1988:214083 CAPLUS
DN 108:214083
TI Thermal recording material containing bis(4-hydroxyphenylthioalkoxy)methanes developer and having protective layer
IN Nagamoto, Masanaka; Yaguchi, Hiroshi
PA Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM B41M005-18
 ICS B41M005-18
CC 74-12 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

X

PI JP 62270383 A2 19871124 JP 1986-115341 19860520
PRAI JP 1986-115341 19860520

AB A thermal recording material has a color-forming layer contg. a leuco dye and .gtoreq.1 CH₂[O(CH₂)nSC₆H₄OH-4]2 (I; n = 1, 2) as a developer and a protective layer contg. poly(vinyl alc.) (II), Me cellulose (III), and a waterproofing agent. The material shows high heat sensitivity and provides images free from bleaching and whitening. Thus, a paper support was successively coated with an aq. II soln. contg. 3-(N-methyl-N-cyclohexyl)amino-6-methyl-7-anilinofluoran, I (n = 2), and CaCO₃ and an aq. soln. contg. Syloid 244 (silica), a polyamide-epichlorohydrin resin, II, and III. The obtained sheet was thermally recorded to exhibit good storage stability at both the image area and the background and showed resistance to cottonseed oil and plasticizers in a poly(vinyl chloride) film.

ST thermal recording material protective layer; methane hydroxyphenylthioalkoxy thermal recording; developer; thiophenol deriv thermal recording developer; hydroxyphenylthioalkyl ether thermal recording developer

IT Polyamides, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)

(epichlorohydrin-modified, thermal recording material contg.)

IT Printing, nonimpact

(thermal, paper, color developer and protective layer for)

IT 93589-69-6 93608-42-5

RL: USES (Uses)

(developer, for thermal recording material)

IT 55250-84-5

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(thermal recording material contg., protective layer and color developer for)

IT 106-89-8D, Epichlorohydrin, reaction product with polyamides
9004-67-5, Methylcellulose

RL: USES (Uses)

(thermal recording material protective layer contg.)

L82 ANSWER 41 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1988:46874 CAPLUS

DN 108:46874

TI Photosensitive material for electrophotographic material for printing plate preparation

IN Nakao, Sho

PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM G03G005-10

ICS G03G013-26

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

FAN.CNT 1



	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 62098362	A2	19870507	JP 1985-237665	19851025
	JP 05051910	B4	19930803		
PRAI	JP 1985-237665		19851025		
AB	C fiber-contg. thermoplastic resin pulp layers are formed on both sides of an elec. conductive paper support by heat hardening to give elec. conductive and waterproofing layers and an interface layer and a photoconductive layer are formed on one side of the coated support to give the title material. The photosensitive material is prep'd. simply at low cost and provides long-life printing plates. Thus, an aq. dispersion (A) of SWP UL400 (ethylene polymer) and C fiber, an aq. dispersion of broad-leaved bleached kraft pulp contg. Na stearate, CO ₂ H-modified poly(vinyl alc.), and AlCl ₃ , and A were laminated and made into paper, dried, and heat-hardened to manuf. a trilayered elec. conductive and waterproofing paper. An interface layer of alc.-sol. nylon and acetylene black and a photoconductive layer of Bu methacrylate-Me methacrylate copolymer, ZnO, and Rose Bengal were formed on the paper to give an electrophotog. material from which an offset printing plate was made.				
ST	photosensitive electrophotog material printing plate; conductive paper support electrophotog; waterproofing paper support electrophotog				
IT	Polypropene fibers, uses and miscellaneous				
	RL: PREP (Preparation)				
	(composites with polyethylene fibers, conductive paper support from, with carbon fiber, for electrophotog. material for printing plate prep'n.)				
IT	Electrophotographic plates				
	(conductive paper supports for, for offset printing plate prep'n.)				
IT	Carbon black, uses and miscellaneous				
	Polyamides, uses and miscellaneous				
	RL: PREP (Preparation)				
	(interlayers contg., for electrophotog. materials for printing plate prep'n.)				
IT	Carbon fibers, uses and miscellaneous				
	RL: PREP (Preparation)				
	(thermoplastic resin layer contg., for electrophotog material for printing plate prep'n.)				
IT	Synthetic fibers, polymeric				
	RL: PREP (Preparation)				
	(ethylene, conductive paper support from, with carbon fiber, for electrophotog. material for printing plate prep'n.)				
IT	Lithographic plates				
	(offset, elec. conductive and waterproofing paper support for electrophotog. material for prep'n. of)				
IT	7440-44-0				
	RL: USES (Uses)				
	(carbon fibers, thermoplastic resin layer contg., for electrophotog material for printing plate prep'n.)				
IT	9002-88-4				
	RL: USES (Uses)				
	(fiber, composites with polypropene fibers, conductive paper support				

from, with carbon fiber, for electrophotog. material for printing plate
prep'n.)

IT 7631-86-9, Snowtex C, uses and miscellaneous 25053-53-6

RL: USES (Uses)

(interlayer contg., for electrophotog. material for printing plate
prep'n.)

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses and miscellaneous 25608-33-7, Butyl
methacrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer

RL: USES (Uses)

(photoconductive layer contg., for electrophotog. material for printing
plate prep'n.)

L82 ANSWER 42 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1987:424773 CAPLUS

DN 107:24773

TI Waterproofed fiber products with water-absorbing property

IN Aoki, Kiyoshi; Nonaka, Toyoichi

PA Kanebo, Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM D06M013-00

CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 61275471	A2	19861205	JP 1985-115037	19850527
PRAI	JP 1985-115037		19850527		

AB Two-layered fabrics composed of polyester fiber surface and cotton or polyester/cotton blend yarn back are treated with water repellents on the surface and heat-set to give title fabrics with durable moisture absorptivity. Thus, a polyester cotton double weave fabric was scoured, steamed, bleached, and heat-set, and the polyester side was treated with a foam contg. 20% Asahiguard AG710, Sumitex M 6, Sumitex Resin Accelerator ACX, and Meifoamer F218. The fabric was then dried at 130.degree. and cured at 170.degree. to give a fabric with water repellency rating (JIS L 1092) 100, (initially), 90 after 10 washings, and 80 after 10 dry cleanings, and water absorbing time 1 s (initially), 1 s after washings, and 1 s after 10 dry cleanings, vs. 100, 90, 80, .gtoreq.120 s, 40 s, and 55 s, resp., using a polyester back fabric instead of cotton back.

ST polyester blend fabric waterproof hygroscopic; cotton polyester fabric waterproof hygroscopic

IT Polyester fibers, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(cotton blends, finishing of, with improved water repellency and moisture permeability)

IT Waterproofing
(of textiles, with improved moisture permeability)

IT Fluoropolymers

X

RL: USES (Uses)
(waterproofing agents, for cotton-polyester
textiles,)
IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(fluoro, waterproofing agents, for cotton-
polyester textiles,)
IT Fluoropolymers
RL: USES (Uses)
(siloxane-, waterproofing agents, for cotton-
polyester textiles,)
IT 9003-08-1, Sumitex M 6
RL: USES (Uses)
(textiles finished with water repellents
and, for improved fastness)
IT 42610-70-8, Asahiguard AG 710
RL: USES (Uses)
(waterproofing agents, for cotton-polyester
textiles,)

L82 ANSWER 43 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1986:35824 CAPLUS

DN 104:35824

TI Treatment of cellulose fibers and production of composite materials of the
treated cellulose fibers in combination with resins

IN Zadorecki, Pawel; Flodin, Per

PA Polyrand AB, Swed.; Polycell Kompositer

SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM D06M013-34

ICS C08J005-06; D21H003-02

CC 43-6 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 37

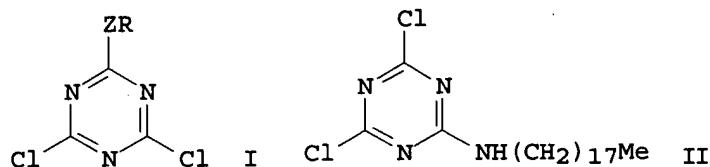
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 8504200	A1	19850926	WO 1985-SE125	19850319
	W: FI, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, LU, NL, SE				
	SE 8401500	A	19850920	SE 1984-1500	19840319
	SE 460360	B	19891002		
	SE 460360	C	19900201		
	EP 202233	A1	19861126	EP 1985-901638	19850319
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	JP 61502968	T2	19861218	JP 1985-501501	19850319
	US 5143791	A	19920901	US 1992-826686	19920129
PRAI	SE 1984-1500		19840319		
	WO 1985-SE125		19850319		
	US 1985-802206		19851119		
	US 1989-300236		19890123		

US 1991-638032

19910107

GI



AB A method of pretreatment of cellulosic fibers comprises initially treating the fibers with a soln., dispersion, or melt of reagent I (HZR = OH-contg. compd. or amine; R = alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, or a chain having .gtoreq.1 polymerizable double bond) and in the second step treating the fibers with an alk. reagent combined with a heat treatment. The pretreated fibers are useful as reinforcements in the manuf. of composites. Thus, bleached kraft pulp fibers were impregnated with a 0.5% CHCl₃ soln. of II, dried, treated with 0.05M NaOH, heat-treated at 90.degree. for 30 min, washed, and dried. The contact angle of H₂O on paper from the treated pulp was 120.degree., compared with 0.degree. for untreated paper.

ST pulp fiber **waterproofing** triazine deriv; cellulosic fiber pretreatment triazine deriv; composite modified pulp reinforcement

IT Paper
(contact angle of, with water, dichlorotriazinamine deriv. effect on)

IT Linters
(cotton, waterproofing of, with dichlorotriazinamine derivs.)

IT Pulp, cellulose
(waterproofing of bleached, with dichlorotriazinamine derivs.)

IT **Waterproofing**
(agents, dichlorotriazinamines, for cellulose pulp fibers)

IT Plastics, reinforced
RL: USES (Uses)
(cellulosic fiber-, manuf. of, fiber pretreatment for hydrophobization in)

IT **Polyesters**, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(unsatd., composites with dichlorotriazine deriv.-modified cellulosic fibers, manuf. of)

IT 75302-11-3P 99550-43-3P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(composites with dichlorotriazine deriv.-modified cellulosic fibers, manuf. of)

IT 39200-09-4 46409-23-8 52643-21-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(waterproofing by, of bleached kraft pulp fibers)

IT 10096-71-6
 RL: USES. (Uses)
 (waterproofing by, of bleached kraft pulp fibers or
 cotton linters)

L82 ANSWER 44 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1986:452240 CAPLUS
 DN 105:52240
 TI Heat-sensitive recording materials
 IN Yamori, Tsunefumi; Okauchi, Shuki; Fujioka, Hironari
 PA Kanzaki Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 45 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM B41M005-26
 CC 74-12 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other
 Reprographic Processes)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 159659	A2	19851030	EP 1985-104632	19850417
	EP 159659	A3	19870527		
	EP 159659	B1	19900725		
	R: DE, FR, GB				
	JP 60220786	A2	19851105	JP 1984-78216	19840417
	JP 03076678	B4	19911206		
	US 4623557	A	19861118	US 1985-723342	19850415
	JP 04331185	A2	19921119	JP 1991-52754	19910318
	JP 05045433	B4	19930709		
PRAI	JP 1984-78216		19840417		

AB Heat-sensitive recording materials with recorded images highly
 resistant to high humidity conditions are prep'd. by coating a support with
 a compn. comprised of a color former, a color developer, and .gtoreq.1 of
 a water-sol. binder and a water-dispersible binder and irradiating the
 coated recording layer with an electron beam. Images recorded on the
 materials exhibit superior stability and the moistened recorded images do
 not fade when rubbed with the fingers. Thus,
 3,3-bis(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-6-dimethylaminophthalide 10, a 5% aq. soln.
 of poly(vinyl alc.) (deg. sapon. 98% and d. p. 1100) (I) 10, and H₂O 15
 parts were mixed to give a dispersion (A). 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol
 20, a 5% aq. soln. of I 10, and H₂O 40 parts were also mixed to give a
 dispersion (B). Then A 35, B 70, CaCO₃ 25, an anhyd. SiO₂ powder 25, and
 a 15% aq. soln. of I 270 parts were mixed, coated on a paper support at
 5.0 g/m² (dry), irradiated with 2 Mrad of an electron beam (acceleration
 voltage of 170 KV), and dried to give a heat-sensitive recording
 paper. The recording paper was imaged in a facsimile app. to give a color
 d. of 1.30. The color d. was reduced to 1.07 when the recorded paper was
 stored at 40.degree. and 90% relative humidity for 50 h. The recorded
 images also showed good water resistance.

ST thermal recording material crosslinked binder; moisture resistant thermal
 recording material

IT Caseins, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal recording materials contg. binder from crosslinked, for improved resistance to moisture)

IT Epoxy resins, uses and miscellaneous
Urethane polymers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(acrylic, thermal recording materials contg. binder of crosslinked, for improved resistance to moisture)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(epoxy, thermal recording materials contg. binder of crosslinked, for improved resistance to moisture)

IT Polyesters, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(polyacrylate-, thermal recording materials contg. binder of crosslinked, for improved resistance to moisture)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(polyurethane-, thermal recording materials contg. binder of crosslinked, for improved resistance to moisture)

IT Recording materials
(thermal, contg. crosslinked binder for improved resistance to moisture)

IT 9002-89-5 9002-89-5D, sulfonated 9003-55-8 9004-67-5 9005-25-8D,
oxidized 36446-02-3 39290-68-1 52410-51-2 85922-82-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal recording materials contg. binder of crosslinked, for improved resistance to moisture)

IT 471-34-1, uses and miscellaneous 7631-86-9, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal recording materials contg. leuco dye and phenolic developer and, with crosslinked binder for improved resistance to moisture)

IT 80-05-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal recording materials contg. leuco dye and, with crosslinked binder for improved resistance to moisture)

IT 1552-42-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal recording materials contg. phenolic developer and, with crosslinked binder for improved resistance to moisture)

L82 ANSWER 45 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1987:86192 CAPLUS

DN 106:86192

TI Aqueous silicone dispersions and their use as a textile treating agent

IN Steinberger, Helmut; Kirschnek, Helmut; Pfeiffer, Josef

PA Bayer A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO Ger. Offen., 40 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

- IC C08L083-06; C08L023-06; C08J003-06; D06M015-66

CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)

Section cross-reference(s): 46

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3244955	A1	19840607	DE 1982-3244955	19821204
	US 4524172	A	19850618	US 1983-550834	19831114
	EP 110290	A2	19840613	EP 1983-111639	19831122
	EP 110290	A3	19840718		
	EP 110290	B1	19870204		
	R: BE, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL				
	JP 59113056	A2	19840629	JP 1983-224610	19831130
	JP 01003912	B4	19890124		
PRAI	DE 1982-3244955		19821204		

AB Aq. dispersions are prep'd. which contain a polyether-siloxane
 $\text{RO}[(\text{SiMe}_2\text{O})_x\text{SiMe}[(\text{OSiMe}_2)_x\text{OR}](\text{OSiMe}_2)_x]\text{yZ}(\text{SiMe}_2\text{O})_x\text{SiMe}[(\text{OSiMe}_2)_x\text{OR}] (\text{OSiMe}_2)_x\text{OR}$ (Z = divalent C2-8 alkyleneoxy, esp. butyleneoxy; R = polyether residue; x = 2-25; y = 1-9) 1-30, polyethylene (mol. wt. 15,000-50,000) 1-40, anionic emulsifiers 1-10, nonionic emulsifiers 0-15, and water 2-97 parts. The dispersions are useful for the finishing of textiles in the padding mangle and drawing processes. The finished textiles have good softness, whiteness, sewability, antistatic properties, water absorption, etc. Thus, 500 g acetoxy-terminated siloxane, prep'd. from Cl3SiMe 2, octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 13.5, and AcOH 13.4 mols and contg. 27 dimethylsiloxy groups/mol., was used with 1,477.3 g polyether (mol. wt. 1,870, prep'd. from ethylene oxide and propylene oxide with BuOH as initiator) and 10.35 g 2,3-butanediol in the prepn. of 1,978.5 g polyether-siloxane. An emulsion was prep'd. from the polyether-siloxane 100, water 270, and Na dodecanesulfonate (I) 3 g, dild. with 248 g H2O, and mixed with 377 g aq. dispersion contg. polyethylene (mol. wt. 30,000) 35, I 2.5, and ethoxylated (10 mol) nonylphenol 1.5%. The dispersion was stable for >1 yr.

ST polyethylene dispersion finishing textile; polyoxyalkylene siloxane dispersion textile; finishing textile polymer dispersion; antistatic finishing textile; softening textile polymer dispersion; lubricant finishing textile; dispersant polymer finishing textile; heat stability finish textile

IT Heat stabilizers

(finishing dispersions contg. polyethylene and polyoxyalkylene-siloxanes, for fabrics contg. brighteners)

IT Dispersing agents

(for polyethylene and polyoxyalkylene-siloxanes, for textile finishes)

IT Dyeing

(of polyester fabrics, finishing dispersions for improved)

IT Antistatic agents

Lubricants

Softening agents

(polyethylene and polyoxyalkylene-siloxanes, for textiles, aq. dispersions of)

- IT **Waterproofing**
(agents, polyethylene and polyoxyalkylene-siloxanes, for
textiles, aq. dispersions of)
- IT **Textile easy-care finishing**
(creaseproofing, polyethylene and polyoxyalkylene-siloxanes, for
textiles, aq. dispersions of)
- IT **Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous**
RL: USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, aq. dispersions contg. polyethylene and, for
textile finishing)
- IT **Polyoxyalkylenes, uses and miscellaneous**
RL: USES (Uses)
(siloxane-, aq. dispersions contg. polyethylene and, for
textile finishing)
- IT 513-85-9D, 2,3-Butanediol, ethers with polyoxyalkylene-siloxanes
9038-95-3D, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer monobutyl ether,
ethers with siloxanes 59932-99-9D, ethers with polyoxyalkylenes
RL: USES (Uses)
(aq. dispersions contg. polyethylene and, for textile
finishing)
- IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
RL: USES (Uses)
(aq. dispersions contg. polyoxyalkylene-siloxanes and, for
textile finishing)
- IT 2386-53-0, Sodium dodecanesulfonate 9016-45-9, Polyethylene glycol
mono(nonylphenyl)ether 25155-30-0, Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate
RL: USES (Uses)
(dispersants, for polyethylene and polyoxyalkylene-siloxanes, in
textile finishes)

L82 ANSWER 46 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1984:158457 CAPLUS

DN 100:158457

TI Finishing of fibrous materials

PA Matsushita Electric Works, Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC B27K005-00; B27K005-02; C14C001-00; D06B019-00; D21C001-10; D21H001-10

CC 43-2 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 46

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 58219005	A2	19831220	JP 1982-103555	19820615
PRAI	JP 1982-103555		19820615		
AB	In rapid finishing of wood, paper, or fiber, the material is first heat-treated by microwave and then treated with a finishing liquor. Thus, wood veneer laminate was heated by microwave for 4 min at 2 kW and 2450 MHz in steam. The above laminate was coated (150 g/m ²) with aq. 30% H ₂ O ₂ and steamed 20 min at 100.degree. to give a uniformly				

decolorized veneer laminate.

ST wood veneer rapid decolorization; microwave heating wood decolorization;
paper rapid finishing; textile rapid finishing

IT Microwave, chemical and physical effects
(heating by, in rapid finishing of wood, paper or fabrics)

IT **Waterproofing**
(of paper, with siloxanes, by rapid process, microwave heating in)

IT **Bleaching**
(of wood veneers or cotton fabrics, with hydrogen peroxide, by rapid process, microwave heating in)

IT Dyeing
(of wood veneers, with acid dyes, by rapid process, microwave heating in)

IT Tung oil
RL: USES (Uses)
(polymers with phenol, crésol and formaldehyde, wood veneers impregnated by, for laminates)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(waterproofing agents, for paper)

IT Paper
(waterproofing of, with siloxanes, by rapid process, microwave heating in)

IT Epoxy resins, uses and miscellaneous
Polyesters, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(wood veneers impregnated by, for laminates)

IT Veneers
(wood, rapid decolorization of, with hydrogen peroxide, microwave heating in)

IT 9003-35-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(paper impregnated with, for laminates)

IT 50-00-0D, polymers with phenol, m-cresol and tung oil 108-39-4D,
polymers with phenol, tung oil and formaldehyde 108-95-2D, polymers with m-cresol, formaldehyde and tung oil 26101-71-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(wood veneers impregnated by, for laminates)

L82 ANSWER 47 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1983:541603 CAPLUS
DN 99:141603
TI Water-thinned coating compositions
PA Toyobo Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC C08L075-04; C08L067-00
ICA C08G018-42; C08G063-68
CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 58027743 JP 03068063 JP 02167328 JP 03029809	A2 B4 A2 B4	19830218 19911025 19900627 19910425	JP 1981-127109 JP 1989-190244	19810812 19890721
PRAI	JP 1981-127109		19810812		
AB	<p>Aq. dispersions forming heat- and water-resistant, photocured coatings on plastic films with good adhesion contain polyesters from polycarboxylic acids contg. 0.5-20 mol% sulfonated dicarboxylic acid and 0.01-50 mol% dicarboxylate contg. 0.01-50 mol% photocrosslinkable glycol, and optionally polyisocyanates, water-sol. org. compds. with b.p. 70-200.degree., and water. Thus, a polyester (I) [87263-53-4] (mol. wt. 18,000, softening temp. 154.degree.) was prep'd. from di-Me terephthalate 679, di-Me isophthalate 262, di-Me Na 5-sulfoisophthalate 44, ethylene glycol 512, neopentyl glycol 286, and N,N'-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)benzophenonetetracarboxylic diimide 102 parts. A mixt. of 300 parts I and 140 parts BuOCH₂CH₂OH was stirred at 150-170.degree. for 3 h and dispersed in 560 parts water to give a dispersion stable for >30 days at -5.degree.. This dispersion was coated on 125-.mu. poly(ethylene terephthalate) to 5-6 .mu., dried at 100.degree. for 20 min, and cured by UV to a coating with good adhesion, pencil hardness 3H, showing no whitening in water at 60.degree. in 24 h.</p>				
ST	photocurable polyester coating waterborne; polyurethane polyester coating				
IT	photocurable				
IT	Crosslinking				
IT	(photochem., of polyester waterborne coatings)				
IT	Coating materials				
IT	(photocurable, water-thinned, polyesters, for plastic films)				
IT	87263-48-7 87263-49-8 87263-50-1 87263-51-2 87263-52-3 87263-53-4				
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (coatings, waterborne, photocurable)				
L82	ANSWER 48 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN				
AN	1984-125269 [20] WPIX				
DNC	C1984-053073				
TI	Cotton plants protection against wilt - by treating seed with alcohol-water solutions of crown ether(s).				
DC	C02				
IN	AVAZKHODZH, M K H; TASHMUKHAM, A K; ZHUMANIYAZ, A K				
PA	(AUZB-R) AS UZB BIOCHEM INST; (AUZE-R) AS UZB BIOL				
CYC	1				
PI	SU 1034680 A 19830815 (198420)* 7p				
ADT	SU 1034680 A SU 1982-3398119 19820208				
PRAI	SU 1982-3398119 19820208				
IC	A01N043-24				
AB	SU 1034680 A UPAB: 19930925 Various fungicides at present in use against cotton wilt caused by Verticillium dahliae are not very effective. The patent proposes the use for this purpose of various crown ethers of the general				

formula (I), where R and R₁ are H, C₃H₇, C₅H₁₁, COCH₃, COC₄H₉.

Crown ethers (I) are sparingly sol. in water; they are dissolved in pure ethanol, 0.1-0.2 ml 'Tvin-40' is added and alcohol is removed in vacuo with gentle heat. Pure water is then added to give a 1-5.10 power minus 3M soln. of (I). The detergent 'Tvin-40' does not itself stimulate the resistance of cotton plants to wilt. The infection process is monitored by UV determination of isoheemigossipol, isolated by thin layer chromatography. Cotton plant seeds protected with (I) show a 2.2 fold increase in wilt-resistance. A typical example of (I) is diacetyl dibenzo-18-crown-6. The cotton harvest is improved on average by 14%. Bul.30/15.8.83

0/0

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: C06-A03; C12-A02

L82 ANSWER 49 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1982:563706 CAPLUS

DN 97:163706

TI Manufacture of aromatic polyesters

PA Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Co., Inc., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC C08G063-22

CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 57096017	A2	19820615	JP 1980-171344	19801204
	JP 01018939	B4	19890407		
	DE 3147910	A1	19820729	DE 1981-3147910	19811203
	DE 3147910	C2	19830616		
	US 4362858	A	19821207	US 1981-327038	19811203

PRAI JP 1980-171344 19801204

AB A phenolic diol and an arom. dicarboxylic acid chloride were polymd. to d.p. 1-2 in the presence of an inorg. base in a mixt. of water and water-immiscible org. solvent to give HO-terminated oligoesters which were then treated with arom. dicarboxylic acid chloride in the presence of inorg. base in an amt. sufficient to neutralize the free phenolic OH groups to give arom. polyesters with high monomer alternation and excellent water and heat resistance. For example, 450 mL aq. soln. contg. 4.72 g NaOH was prep'd. A mixt. of 24.168 g bisphenol A, 0.052 g hydrosulfite, 150 mL CH₂Cl₂, and 150 mL of the aq. NaOH was treated over 80 min with the remaining aq. NaOH and a soln. of 10.764 g isophthaloyl chloride in 150 mL CH₂Cl₂ at 10-12.degree. and polymd. for 40 min. The oligomerization mixt. was treated with 150 mL aq. soln. contg. 5.29 g NaOH, 0.5 g p-tert-butylphenol, 0.145 g PhCH₂NMe₃Cl, and a soln. of 10.764 g terephthaloyl chloride in 60 mL CH₂Cl₂ at 20-22.degree., stirred for 1 h, treated with 0.5 g p-tert-butylphenol, and stirred for 1 h to give copolymer [39281-59-9] having glass transition

temp. 189.degree., heat-distortion temp. (264 psi load)
181.degree., and hot water resistance (test for
crazing and whitening at 120.degree.) >60 h, compared with 180,
170, and <20, resp., for a control prepd. conventionally in one step.

ST bisphenol alternating arom polyester

IT Polymerization

(alternating, two-step, of bisphenol A and isophthaloyl and
terephthaloyl chlorides)

IT Polyesters, preparation

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(arom., manuf. of alternating, with improved hot water
resistance)

IT 25639-68-3P 39281-59-9P

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(manuf. of alternating, with improved hot water
resistance)

L82 ANSWER 50 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1982-73031E [35] WPIX

TI Finishing textile fabric contg. polyester-polyurethane elastic fibre - by
contacting with a N-fluoro di chloro methylthio sulphamide and
heat-treating to proof against mildew.

DC A23 A25 F06

PA (TOPR-N) TOYO PRODUCTS KK

CYC 1

PI JP 57117673 A 19820722 (198235)* 7p

JP 60036505 B 19850821 (198537)

ADT JP 57117673 A JP 1981-3130 19810114

PRAI JP 1981-3130 19810114

IC D06M013-38

AB JP 57117673 A UPAB: 19930915

Fabric made of a blend composed of polyester-polyurethane elastic fibre
and other fibre (especially polyamide-, polyester-, or cotton
fibre) is mildew-proofed by treating with a liq. contg. a
sulphamide of formula (I), and then heat-treating at 80 deg.C or
higher. In (I) A is sulphaamide or N-substd. sulphaamide, esp. a group of
formula R1R2N-SO2- where R1 and R2 are each H or lower alkyl; and B is
aromatic group which may have subst. attached to the nucleus.

In an example, nylon/polyester-polyurethane blend tricot fabric was
immersed in an emulsion containing 0.5 wt.% of N-dimethyl-N'-phenyl-
(N'-fluorodichloro methylthio)- sulphamide, 6 wt.% of trimethylbenzene and
3.5 wt.% of surfactant, squeezed to 40% pickup, dried at 120 deg.C for 3
minutes, and cured at 180 deg.C for 1 minute.

Sufficient mildew-proofness is obtd. without using
organometallic-compound-based fungicide.

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: A05-G02; A08-M02; A12-S05R; F03-C02B

L82 ANSWER 51 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1981:588744 CAPLUS

DN 95:188744



TI Flexible coatings
PA Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Co., Inc., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC B05D007-24; B29C027-22
CC 42-9 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 56

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 56089880	A2	19810721	JP 1979-166697	19791221
	JP 63007832	B4	19880218		
	DE 3047286	A1	19810910	DE 1980-3047286	19801216
	DE 3047286	C2	19830825		
	US 4338373	A	19820706	US 1980-217919	19801218
PRAI	JP 1979-166697		19791221		

AB Flexible coatings with good heat and water resistance were formed from a poly(ester imide) as the undercoating and toppings of mixts. or precondensates contg. .gtoreq.2 of (A) polyfunctional cyanate esters, cyanate ester prepolymers, or cyanate ester-amine prepolymers, (B) polyfunctional maleimides, maleimide prepolymers, or maleimide-amine precondensates, (C) epoxy resins, and (D) polyimides. For example, a mixt. of 800 g 2,2-bis(4-cyanatophenyl)propane and 200 g bis(4-maleimidophenyl)methane (I) was heated 120 min at 150.degree., dissolved in DMF, and mixed with 0.5 g Zn octoate and 0.3 triethylenediamine to give a top-coating compn. A Cu wire was coated with a poly(ester imide) soln. in DMF-m-xylene, dried, and baked with the top-coating compn. to give a 0.045-mm-thick coating showing no changes in a pressure cooker (120.degree., 2 atm) for 30 min, while a control without I whitened.

ST copper wire coating; polyester imide coating copper wire; polyimide ester coating copper wire; cyanate polymer coating copper wire; maleimide polymer coating copper wire

IT Electric insulators and Dielectrics
(coatings, poly(ester imides) and bis(cyanatophenyl)propane-dimaleimidodiphenylmethane resins, flexible, heat- and water-resistant)

IT Polyimides, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)
(polyester-, coatings contg., elec. insulating, flexible, heat- and water-resistant)

IT Polyesters, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)
(polyimide-, coatings contg., elec. insulating, flexible, heat- and water-resistant)

IT 68508-55-4

RL: USES (Uses)
(coatings contg., elec. insulating, flexible, heat- and water-resistant)

L82 ANSWER 52 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1981:426521 CAPLUS
DN 95:26521
TI On obtaining uniformly good whiteness and finish on polyester/cotton blended and 100% polyester bleached and printed fabrics
AU Dhingra, Ashok Kumar
CS Chem. Technol. Div., ATIRA, Ahmedabad, 380 015, India
SO Journal of the Textile Association (1981), 42(3), 96-9, 106
CODEN: JTAA9; ISSN: 0368-4636
DT Journal
LA English
CC 39-9 (Textiles)
AB Bleaching and finishing of polyester and cotton-polyester fabrics was discussed with emphasis on singeing and desizing, scouring, bleaching, mercerizing, heat setting, antistatic finishes, soil-release finishes, water- and stain-repellent finishes, antipilling finishes, and process control.
ST cotton polyester bleaching finishing; desizing cotton polyester fiber; singeing cotton polyester fiber; scouring cotton polyester fiber; mercerizing cotton polyester fiber; heat setting cotton polyester fiber; fluorescent brightener cotton polyester fiber; antistatic finishing cotton polyester fiber; soilproofing cotton polyester fiber; waterproofing cotton polyester fiber; antipilling cotton polyester fiber; process control bleaching finishing textile
IT Polyester fibers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(bleaching and finishing of, in presence of cotton)
IT Antistatic agents
(for polyester and cotton-polyester textiles)
IT Process control and dynamics
(in bleaching and finishing of cotton-polyester and polyester textiles)
IT Mercerization
(of cotton-polyester textiles)
IT Bleaching
Soilproofing
Waterproofing
(of polyester and cotton-polyester textiles)
IT Sizes
(removal of, from polyester and cotton-polyester textiles)
IT Textiles
(cotton-polyester, finishing of)

L82 ANSWER 53 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1981:104756 CAPLUS
DN 94:104756
TI Preparation and properties of rayon fabrics modified with vinylidene fluoride

AU Yusupaliev, R. M.; Idriskhodzhaeva, N. M.
CS Tashkent. Politekh. Inst., Tashkent, USSR
SO Uzbekskii Khimicheskii Zhurnal (1980), (5), 23-6
CODEN: UZKZAC; ISSN: 0042-1707
DT Journal
LA Russian
CC 39-4 (Textiles)
AB Grafting of rayon with vinylidene fluoride(I) increases the whiteness, thermal stability, and water repellency of the fabrics. The wetting angle of rayon fabrics modified with 6% I increased to 105-10.degree. depending of the preliminary treatment of the fabrics. The water repellency of modified rayon was due to the presence of I which had a higher hydrophobicity than the original rayon. Mech. properties of rayon did not decrease significantly on grafting with I.
ST rayon grafting vinylidene fluoride; vinylidene fluoride waterproofing rayon; heat resistance rayon grafting
IT Waterproofing
(of rayon, by graft copolymer with vinylidene fluoride)
IT Heat-resistant materials
(vinylidene fluoride-grafted rayon, prepn. and properties of)
IT Rayon, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(vinylidene fluoride-grafted, thermal stability and water resistance of)
IT 75-38-7D, polymer with rayon
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft, thermal stability and water resistance of)

L82 ANSWER 54 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT ON STN

AN 1978-09496A [05] WPIX

TI Method for ripple finish of cotton cloth - which causes no shear between printed patterns and ripples.

DC A87 F06

PA (MUTO-N) MUTOH KK

CYC 1

PI JP 52152597 A 19771219 (197805)*

PRAI JP 1976-69518 19760614

IC D06M013-00; D06M015-00; D06P005-00

AB JP 52152597 A UPAB: 19930901

Cotton fabrics are printed by screen or roller printing with a printing paste which contains cold type reactive dye or azo dye and water repellency agent for ripple finish. The fabrics printed with the above dye may be printed with a water repellency agent by the use of another stencil which matches the printed pattern.

After drying, the printed fabrics are treated with steam heat at 98-102 degrees C for <20 mins. - pref. 20 secs. to 2 mins. for reactive dye and 3-10 mins. for azo dye - or with dry heat at 120-180 degrees C for <5 mins., pref. 20 secs. to 3 mins.

The fabrics are then treated with soln. of caustic soda at a concn. of 20-38, pref. 28-35 degrees Be and at 0-30, pref. 10-20 degrees C. The

fabrics are left in the air for <20, pref. 3-8 mins., neutralised and dried.

The cotton fabrics are calico, poplin, etc. of coarse texture and they are subjected to pretreatment such as singeing, desizing, scouring, bleaching, etc. The water repellency agent is used solely or in combination with resin.

FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A03-A05A; A11-C04A; A12-S05Q; F03-G

L82 ANSWER 55 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1975-31225W [19] WPIX
TI Polyester (-cotton)blend textile finishing - using methylhydrogensiloxane-dimethylsiloxane copolymer dispersions in presence of alkali catalyst.

DC A23 A26 A87 F06
PA (TOYM) TOYOB0 KK

CYC 1

PI JP 49027699 A 19740312 (197519)*
JP 51036839 B 19761012 (197645)

PRAI JP 1972-71756 19720717

IC D06M015-66

AB JP 49027699 A UPAB: 19930831

A polyester or polyester-cellulose blend textile is treated with a dispersion of methylhydrogensiloxane copolymer (I) with or without poly(methylhydrogensiloxane) in the presence of an alkali catalyst and heated. In an example a 80:20 polyester-cotton blend textile was scoured, bleached, mercerized, immersed in a mixt. of 20% solids 7:93 (molar) (I) of mole wt. 25,000 5, NaHCO3 3, and water 92 parts, squeezed to 70% pickup, dried, and heated 3 min. at 150 degrees. The textile had water repellency (JIS L 1004) 50, good resilience and softness, wrinkle recovery (Monsanto test) 250, and wash-wear properties rating 4, compared with 90, fair resilience and softness, 235, and 3, 5, resp., for a similar textile treated with a similar compsn. contg. Sn octanoate in place of NaHCO3.

FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A06-A00E1; A12-G02; F03-C02A; F03-C04; F03-C05

L82 ANSWER 56 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1973:527062 CAPLUS

DN 79:127062

TI Polyester fiber reinforced acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer resins

IN Imai, Kazuo; Hiroyasu, Satoru

PA Kuraray Co., Ltd.

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

NCL 25(1)C318.11; 25(1)A212.1

CC 36-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 48055947	A2	19730806	JP 1971-91771	19711115
PRAI	JP 1971-91771		19711115		
AB	The ABS resin compn. is reinforced with <10-denier, <50-mm polyester fibers with wet-heat shrinkage <15% with or without glass fibers, or a small amt. of other org. fibers. The compn. has good impact strength and resistance to whitening in water Thus, a compn. of 70 parts ABS resin (DP-35) and 30 parts 5.3-denier, 6-mm polyester fiber was kneaded 15 min and pressed 15 min at 190.deg. and 50 kg/cm ² to give test sheets which did not whiten after 5 hr in 80.deg. water and absorbed 0.66% water after 2 hr in 100.deg. water, compared with 1.60% for a similar compn. contg. 8.7-denier nylon fibers. The latter whitened badly after 5 hr in 80.deg. water.				
ST	fiber reinforcement ABS resin; polyester fiber reinforcement; water resistance ABS resin				
IT	Polyester fibers				
	RL: USES (Uses) (ABS resin reinforced with, impact- and aq. whitening -resistance of)				
IT	9003-56-9				
	RL: USES (Uses) (polyester fiber-reinforced, aq. whitening resistance of impact-resistant)				

L82 ANSWER 57 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1974:479109 CAPLUS

DN 81:79109

TI Production of aqueous dispersion of polyurethane

IN Shiroda, Kanji; Masuda, Takeshi; Nagaki, Ryuzo; Ito, Takayuki; Yonemoto, Kunio

PA Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc.

SO Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JAXXAD

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC C08G; C09D; D06M; D06N

CC 38-4 (Elastomers, Including Natural Rubber)

Section cross-reference(s): 39, 42

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 48041718	B4	19731207	JP 1969-89287	19691110
PRAI	JP 1969-89287		19691110		
AB	Polymn. of mixts. contg. 0.7 .geq. x .geq. 0.2 equiv. trimethylolpropane-propylene oxide adduct (I) or glycerol-propylene oxide adduct (II) (mol. wt. of I or II = 1500-5000), 0.5 .geq. y .geq. 0.1 equiv. propylene glycol-propylene oxide adduct (III) (mol. wt. 500-3000), 0.6 .geq. z .geq. 0.1 equiv. ethylene glycol (IV), hexamethylene glycol, or tetramethylene glycol (x + y + z = 1), and 2 equiv. toluene diisocyanate (V) at 50-90.deg. and mixing the resulting polymer with 3-15 wt.%				

poly(oxyethylene-oxypropylene) glycol (V,I) [9003-11-6] [.sim.80 wt.% poly(oxyethylene); mol. wt. of poly(oxypropylene) = 3250] and piperazine gave polyurethane films with improved luster, elasticity, durability, and resistance to water, solvents, chems., weather, and heat, and which were useful for coatings and leather substitutes and as adhesives and binders for nonwoven fabrics. Thus, a compn. contg. I (mol. wt. 2502) 3, III (mol. wt. 1982) 5, IV 2, and V 20 equiv was mixed 3 hr at 60-70.deg. to give an NCO-terminated copolymer (VII). A mixt. contg. VII 100, toluene 40, VI 6, and H₂O 75 parts was mixed with cooling. Piperazine (98 equiv. %) (based on NCO groups of VII) was added and the compn. was mixed 30 min. The mixt. was cast to give 0.5-mm film after curing 2 days at 25.deg., and the resulting film was heated 10 min at 140.deg. to give a film, 100% modulus 12 kg/cm², tensile strength 157 kg/cm², elongation 480%, swelling (24 hr in C₂HCl₃ at 25.deg.) 186%, and rebound elasticity 82%. The phys. properties of a nylon taffeta coated with the mixt. were unchanged on bleaching at a high or low temp. after curing at 140.deg..

ST elasticity polyurethane film; urethane rubber compn; leather substitute polyurethane; stability polyurethane soln

IT Polyamide fibers

RL: USES (Uses)

(fabrics, urethane rubber coatings for)

IT Rubber, urethane, preparation

(glycol-poly(oxypropylene)diol-poly(oxypropylene)triol, compns. for)

IT Coating materials

(urethane rubber, for polyamide fabrics)

IT Leather substitutes

(urethane rubbers for)

IT 107-21-1, uses and miscellaneous 110-63-4, uses and miscellaneous
629-11-8 9003-11-6 25322-69-4 25723-16-4 25791-96-2 26471-62-5

RL: USES (Uses)

(urethane rubber manuf. from)

L82 ANSWER 58 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1972:115106 CAPLUS

DN 76:115106

TI Water-resistant glossy papers

IN Yamamoto, Isao; Tanaka, Michio; Fujihara, Manabu

PA Sansen Seishi Co., Ltd.; Arakawa Forest Chemical Industries, Ltd.

SO Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JAXXAD

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC D21H; C08G

CC 43 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI JP 46012083 B4 19710327 JP 19681106

AB Papers coated with a 100:5-20 polyacrylamide (I) [9003-05-8]-epoxide-modified polyamide optionally contg. a urea or melamine resin had better water resistance than those coated with I alone. The

coated papers had higher gloss, surface strength, and folding endurance than com. clay-coated papers and good printability and abrasion resistance. For example, a mixt. of 160 parts triethylenetetramine and 146 parts adipic acid was heated at 190.deg. for 4 hr and treated with water to give a 50% polyamide soln. A mixt. of the polyamide soln. 125, water 450, and epichlorohydrin (II) [106-89-8] 50 parts was heated at 70.deg. for 3 hr, treated with HCl to pH 4.5, and dild. with water to give a 10% soln. of a modified polyamide. A bleached kraft paper (82.4 g/m²) was coated (1 g/m²) with a 5% soln. of 100:12 (solid ratio) I-modified polyamide, dried on a ferrotype plate at 110.deg. for 5 min, and heat-treated at 110.deg. for 3 min.

- ST water resistance paper; polyacrylamide coating paper; polyamide modified coating paper; epichlorohydrin modified polyamide; aminoplast coating paper; gloss paper
IT Coating materials
(acrylamide polymers contg. modified polyamides, on paper,
water-resistant)
IT Paper
(coatings on, of acrylamide polymers contg. modified polyamides
, water-resistant)
IT 9003-05-8
RL: USES (Uses)
(coatings, contg. modified polyamide, on paper)
IT 106-89-8, uses and miscellaneous
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agents, for polyamides)
IT 25085-20-5 25085-21-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(epichlorohydrin-crosslinked, coatings contg. acrylamide polymers)

L82 ANSWER 59 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1967:76838 CAPLUS

DN 66:76838

TI Perfluoro ester-aziridine oil-repellent finish for cotton

AU Moreau, Jerry P.; Ellizey, Samuel E., Jr.; Drake, George L., Jr.

CS Southern Regional Res. Lab., New Orleans, LA, USA

SO American Dyestuff Reporter (1967), 56(4), 117-121

CODEN: ADREAI; ISSN: 0002-8266

DT Journal

LA English

CC 39 (Textiles)

AB The reaction of ethylenimine (I) and Et perfluorooctoate (II) was studied by using ir spectroscopy. The ester consumption was nearly complete at a I/II mole ratio of 3:1. Solns. contg. I and II in this ratio in 2-ethoxyethanol as solvent, were used to treat cotton fabrics. Samples dried at 80.degree. without heat cure had good hand and high oil repellency and remained white, while those cured at .gtoreq.120.degree. were yellowed. Water repellency was .ltoreq.50% for all treatments. The durability of the finish fell off after 10 launderings or 5 hrs. extn. with perchloroethylene, for add-on levels of <5%. The treating solns. were reused after 12-29 days aging at room temp. Fabrics treated with these solns. were not yellowed,

and oil repellency and durability were nearly as good as for fresh solns. The reflectance of treated samples was affected only slightly by exposure to natural light. Discoloration from Cl bleaching and (or) scorching was removable with NaBH4 or NaBO3. Light-microscope examn. of Hardy sections of stained, treated fibers indicated that polymer deposition occurred randomly, mainly in the fiber lumens and immature fiber walls. The treatment did not increase the resistance to microbiol. degradation. Et perfluorobutyrate was used in expts. as above, but gave much lower oil repellency. The phys. properties of fabric padded to 85% pickup in a 3% II-0.9% I soln., dried at 180.degree.F. for 5 min., and after washed 30 min. were detd. (treatment, initial 3M oil repellency, oil repellency after 5 launderings, oil repellency after 2.5 hrs. extn., g. Elmendorf tear strength (wet), lb. breaking strength (wet), % elongation (wet), % moisture regain, % moisture content, cycles flex abrasion (wet), ft.3/min./ft.2 air permeability, and in.-lb. .times. 10-4 bending moment (wet) given: none, 0, -, -, 1033, 46.1, 9.4, 7.7, 7.1, 1272, 93, 3.2; 3.3% add-on, 120, 110, 110, 973, 49.5, 9.8, 7.9, 7.3, 1158, 73, 4.8.

ST OIL REPELLENT COTTON FINISH; COTTON FINISH OIL REPELLENT; PERFLUORO ESTER-AZIRIDINE COTTON; AZIRIDINE PERFLUORO ESTER COTTON; ETHYLENIMINE PERFLUOROOCTOATE REACTION; PERFLUOROOCTOATE ETHYLENIMINE REACTION

IT Oils

RL: USES (Uses)
(-proofing of cotton textiles, with ethylenimine and ethyl perfluorooctanoate)

IT Textiles

(oil-proofing of cotton, with ethylenimine and ethyl perfluorooctanoate)

IT 151-56-4

RL: USES (Uses)
(oil-proofing of textiles with ethyl perfluorooctanoate and)

IT 3108-24-5

RL: USES (Uses)
(oil-proofing of textiles with ethylenimine and)

L82 ANSWER 60 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1965:472758 CAPLUS

DN 63:72758

OREF 63:13485a-c

TI Treatment of water-resistant acetalized poly(vinyl alcohol) fibers with alkali metal borohydrides to improve their thermal stability

IN Shiraishi, Makoto

PA Kurashiki Rayon Co. Ltd.; Air Reduction Co., Inc.

SO 3 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

NCL 117047000

CC 47 (Textiles)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI US 3198651 19650803 US
PRAI JP 19590423

AB Water-resistant acetalized poly(vinyl alc.) fibers (vinylon) are stabilized so that they will not yellow at elevated temps, by treatment with an alkali metal borohydride. Thus, 2 g. vinyロン fibers were soaked in 100 cc. of a 0.1% aq. soln. of NaBH4 at room temp. for 5 hrs., removed and immersed in 100 cc. of 5% AcOH soln., H2O-washed, and dried. The treated vinyロン stayed white when heated to 200 degree. for 5 min., while a similar untreated fabric became slightly yellow. KBH4 can also be used. The treatment is also effective after bleaching of the fibers.

IT Vinyロン
(discoloration (yellow) at high temps., prevention by KBH4 or NaBH4)

IT Fibers, synthetic
(from vinyl alc. polymers, acetalized water resistant, heat stabilization of by KBH4 or NaBH4)

IT Discoloration
(vinyロン yellow, at high temps., prevention by KBH4 or NaBH4)

IT 9002-89-5, Vinyl alcohol polymers
(fibers from, acetalized water-resistant, increasing heat stability by KBH4 or NaBH4)

IT 16940-66-2, Sodium tetrahydroborate
(vinyロン yellow discoloration at high temps. prevention by)

IT 13762-51-1, Potassium tetrahydroborate
(vinyロン yellow high-temp. discoloration prevention by)

L82 ANSWER 61 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1965:15723 CAPLUS

DN 62:15723

OREF 62:2874c-e

TI Waterproof, antistatic textile finishes

IN Tesoro, Giuliana C.; Valko, Emery I.; Freiman, Aaron

PA Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.

SO 4 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

IC D06M

CC 47 (Textiles)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI DE 1178394 19640924 DE

PRAI US 19570617

AB Textile materials, esp. hydrophobic fibers, are treated with substituted tertiary amines to make them antistatic and resistant to laundering and dry cleaning. To achieve these properties, polytertiary amines are used, prep'd. by reaction of an aliphatic primary monoamine with an alkylene or aralkylene glycol diester and (or) other diesters, e.g. of polyethylene glycol, in the presence of an acid acceptor. Finally, the impregnated textiles are dried and heated to make them insol. by cross-linking with tertiary or polytertiary amines. This treatment also makes the fibers absorb and fix acid dyes. For example, an antistatic finish was prep'd.

from MeNH₂ 17.85, polyethylene glycol dichloride (mol. wt. 600) 366, ethylene glycol 385, and anhyd. Na₂CO₃ 121 parts in a glass-coated autoclave by heating for 31/2 hrs. at 128.degree. and 2.4-3.2 kg./cm.² internal pressure. After cooling at 80.degree., 800 parts H₂O were added to sep. the salts in the aq. layer by standing for 1 1/2 hr., then 453 parts salt contg. H₂O were gradually removed and the same amt. of H₂O added to make up a 20% active soln. of the polytertiary amine (I). Undyed, bleached polyester taffeta was impregnated with I 40 and polyethylene glycol diiodide 2.2 in H₂O 100 parts on a 3-roll dyeing machine, dried for 2 min. at 90.degree., and heat-treated for 3 min. at 150.degree.. The antistatic effect resists > 70 launderings.

- IT Bonds
(cross-linkage formation, in **textiles** with polytertiary amines)
- IT **Textiles**
(dye-affinity improvement, elec-charge prevention and **waterproofing** of, with polytertiary amines from diesters)
- IT Fibers, synthetic
(dyeability improvement, elec.-charge prevention and **waterproofing** of, with polytertiary amines from diesters)
- IT **Waterproofing**
(of **textiles**, with polytertiary amines from diesters)
- IT Esters
(poly-, dye-affinity improvement and elec.-charge prevention on fibers from, by polytertiary amines)
- IT Electric charge
(prevention on **textiles**, by polytertiary amines from diesters)
- IT Dyeing
(properties, of **textiles**, improvement by polytertiary amines from diesters)
- IT Amines
(textile finishing with polytertiary, from diesters in dye-affinity increase, elec.-charge prevention and **waterproofing**)

L82 ANSWER 62 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1963:455809 CAPLUS

DN 59:55809

OREF 59:10296c-e

TI Stabilized polyamides

PA Societa de la Viscose Suisse.

SO 16 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

CC 47 (Textiles)

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	BE 625217		19630314	BE	
	FR 1347912			FR	
	GB 978595			GB	
	US 3260697		1966	US	

PRAI GB 19611124

AB Improved stabilization of polyamides to heat, light, and repeated washings is described. For this purpose, a combination of a thermally stable quinone, a salt or ester of an org. O acid of P, a Mn salt, and an org. dibasic or monobasic acid or anhydride is used. For example, fibers are drawn from a polyamide compn. contg. 5 kg. poty(hexamethyleneadipamide), 47.3 g. TiO₂, 4.3 g. optical bleach (Uvitex MP), and 2.15 g. di-tert-butyl-2,5-hydroquinone, 4.3 g. NaH₂PO₂, 0.645 g. Mn lactate, and 23.65 g. Bz₂O as stabilizer, and 30 p.p.m. Mn. The relative viscosity is 31.5, the tensile strength 5.9 g./denier, and the ultimate tensile strength 27.6%. After heating at 225.degree. or after exposure to ultraviolet light, no discoloration is found. A control sample contg. 1.1% TiO₂ and 0.17% HOAc as stabilizers has a relative viscosity of 32.2, a tensile strength of 5 g./denier, and an elongation at break of 27.1%. These fibers slowly changed from pure white to yellow when heated or irradiated. The absence of any one of the 4 stabilizer components renders the resulting combination less effective.

IT Phosphorus acids

(esters or salts of O-contg., nylon stabilization against heat, light and washing by quinones and)

IT Anhydrides

(nylon stabilization against heat, light and washing by quinones and)

IT Esters

Salts

(of phosphorus O-contg. acids, nylon stabilization by quinones and)

IT Nylon

(stabilization of, against heat, light and washing with acids, Mn salts, P acid derivs. and quinones or phenols)

IT p-Cresol, 2,2'-methylenebis[6-tert-butyl-

(in nylon stabilization against heat, light and washing)

IT Sulfide, amidino carboxy, octadecyl ester, hydrochloride (in water proofing textiles)

IT Pseudourea, 2-thio-, anhydrosulfide with O-octadecyl thiocarbonate, hydrochloride (in waterproofing textiles)

IT Acids, catalysts in polymerization

Manganese salts

(nylon stabilization against heat, light and washing by quinones and)

IT Manganese lactate, mixt. with di-tert-butyl-2,5-hydroquinone (nylon stabilization by)

IT 85-60-9, m-Cresol, 4,4'-butyldenebis[6-tert-butyl- 88-24-4, Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis[6-tert-butyl-4-ethyl- 88-58-4, Hydroquinone, 2,5-di-tert-butyl-

(in nylon stabilization against heat, light and washing)

IT 99997-17-8, Carbonic acid, thio-, O-octadecyl ester, anhydrosulfide with 2-thiopseudourea, hydrochloride (in waterproofing textiles)

IT 7681-53-0, Sodium hypophosphite
(nylon stabilization by di-tert-butyl-2,5-hydroquinone and)

L82 ANSWER 63 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STM

AN 1956:14468 CAPLUS

DN 50:14468

OREF 50:2985a-d

TI Reaction of cellulose fibers with .beta.-propiolactone

IN Daul, Geo. C.; Reid, John D.; Reinhardt, Robert M.

PA United States of America, as represented by the Secy. of Agr.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

CC 25 (Dyes and Textiles Chemistry)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI US 2721784 19551025 US

AB Cellulose fibers react with .beta.-propiolactone (I) vapor, or I dissolved in a water-immiscible solvent, e.g. xylene, with or without acid or basic catalysts, to increase thickness, impart resistance to dyes, heat, and wrinkling, and decrease affinity for water and polar compds. with no decrease in tensile strength. Esterification is the preferred reaction, which predominates when treatment is made with I in soln., e.g. xylene. Etherification predominates when I vapor is used. In general, etherification is favored by use of acid or no catalysts, while esterification is favored by basic catalysts. The use of yarn, thread, or fabric of bleached, mercerized cotton is preferred. For example, 3 skeins of 12/5 cotton thread were soaked in 2% solns. of monoammonium phosphate, diammonium phosphate, and oxalic acid, resp., centrifuged to about 100% wet pick-up, dried at 60.degree., and refluxed in 500 ml. xylene contg. 60 g. I for 15 min. The treated samples were extd. with acetone. Wt. gains after extn. were 22.5, 23.9, and 19.1%, resp.; and carboxyethyl contents were 11.7, 12.5, and 9.7%, resp. With NaOH as catalyst and 10-min. refluxing, the wt. gain was 31.5% and the carboxyethyl content 13.9%.

IT Waterproofing

(of cellulose fibers with .beta.-propiolactone)

IT Dyeing

(properties, of cellulose, modification by .beta.-propiolactone)

IT Fibers

(reaction of cellulose, with .beta.-propiolactone)

IT Threads

Yarns

(reaction of mercerized cotton, with .beta.-propiolactone)

IT Creaseproofing

(with .beta.-propiolactone)

IT Textiles

(.beta.-propiolactone-reacted mercerized cotton)

IT 57-57-8, Hydracrylic acid, .beta.-lactone

(cellulose esterification by soln. and etherification by vapor of)

IT 9004-34-6, Cellulose

(reactions of, with .beta.-propiolactone in fiber modification)

L82 ANSWER 64 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1956:6499 CAPLUS
DN 50:6499
OREF 50:1322g-i,1323a
TI The influence of textile chemical treatments on physiological properties of textiles
AU Mecheels, Otto
SO Melliand Textilberichte (1923-1969) (1955), 36, 722-8
CODEN: METXAK; ISSN: 0025-8989
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 25 (Dyes and Textiles Chemistry)
AB Treatments of textiles, similar to those used in mills and laundries, changes the bactericidal properties and the retention, absorption, and permeability of the fabrics to body heat, water, and sweat. Wool cloth was chromated or chlorinated at different pH values and concns. and sterilized in steam. The wool was then wetted and cultures of skin bacteria, especially Micrococcus pyogenes var. aureus, grown on it for 2 weeks and the damage noted. Chromation after but not before the chlorination reduced damage to the wool. The chromation was effective if the solns. used had 0.1% chromate or more. Chromation or chlorination at low pH caused more damage than treatment at pH 5 or 7. Repeated bleaching or washing of linen at 100.degree. reduced the humidity transfer across the fabric and increased the water-absorption of the fibers, while washing at 85.degree. had little effect. Halflinen and cotton were more resistant to damage caused by washing or bleaching at 100.degree.. Impregnation of poplin for water-repellency improved the heat retention of the body. Synthetic polyamide fibers (Perlon) chromated up to pH 7.5 absorbed Cr, the amt. increasing with decreasing pH. The chromated Perlon showed less swelling than the untreated material.
IT Linen
(chem.-treatment effect on physiol. properties of)
IT Textiles
(chemical-treatment effect on physiol. properties of)
IT Absorption
(of chromium by Perlon, pH and)
IT Permeability
(of textiles, effect of chem. treatments on)
IT Chlorination
(of textiles, effect on physiol. properties)
IT Nylon
(chromation and swelling of chromated Perlon)
IT 7440-47-3, Chromium
(compds., textile treatment with, effect on physiol. effects)

L82 ANSWER 65 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1926:8975 CAPLUS
DN 20:8975
OREF 20:1121c-i,1122a-c
TI American Society for Testing Materials tentative standards submitted or

revised at the 1925 annual meeting
AU Anon.
SO Proceedings, American Society for Testing and Materials (1925), 25(I),
509-962
CODEN: ASTEAV; ISSN: 0097-4153
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 13 (General Industrial Chemistry)
AB Tentative specifications are given for C-steel car and tender axles,
structural Si steel, C-steel castings for valves, flanges and fittings for
high-temperature service, alloy-steel bolting material for high-temp.
service, W powder, spiegeleisen, ferro-Mn, ferro-Si, ferro-Cr, ferro-V,
hollow staybolt Fe, Al base alloy sand castings, bronze trolley wire,
Muntz metal condenser tube plates, Al ingots for remelting, non-ferrous
insect screen cloth; for quicklime for use in the manuf. of
sulfite pulp, quicklime for use in water treatment, hydrated lime for use
in water treatment; for preservative coatings including raw tung oil, dry
bleached shellac, Fe oxide and Fe hydroxide, lithopone, lampblack,
boneblack, chrome yellow, pure chrome green, reduced chrome green; for
high-C tar cement for use cold in repair work, high-C tar cement; for
water-proofing materials including acid-resisting asphalt mastic,
smooth-surfaced asphalt roll-roofing, slate-surfaced asphalt roll-roofing
and slate-surfaced asphalt shingles, asphalt-satd. roofing felt for use in
~~waterproofing~~ and in constructing built-up roofs, coal-tar satd.
roofing felt for use in ~~waterproofing~~ and in constructing
built-up roofs; for textile materials including textile testing machines,
tolerances and test methods for cotton yarns, single and plied, tolerances
and test methods for cotton sewing threads, tolerances for numbered cotton
duck, tolerances and test methods for knit goods; for sieves for testing
purposes. Tentative methods are given for sampling ferro-alloys, chem.
analysis of ferro-alloys, chem. analysis of Al and light Al alloys; chem.
analysis of limestone, quicklime and hydrated lime, securing specimens of
hardened concrete from the structure; testing shellac varnish, routine
analysis of white linseed oil paints; test for distn. of gasoline,
naphtha, kerosene and similar petroleum products, for distn. of natural
gas gasoline, for penetration of greases, for viscosity of petroleum
products and lubricants, for color of petrolatum by means of the Union
Colorimeter, for burning quality of long-time burning oil for railway use,
for neutralization no. of petroleum products and lubricants, for cloud and
pour points of petroleum products, testing gas oils (gravity, distn., S, C
residue, pour point, viscosity, water); mech. analysis of subgrade soils,
test for the detn. of moisture equiv. of subgrade soils in the field, test
for consistency of port.-cement concrete, float test for bituminous
material; test for absorption of slate, flexure testing of slate (detn.
of modulus of rapture and modulus of elasticity); testing felted and woven
fabrics satd. with bituminous substances for use in
~~waterproofing~~ and roofing, testing bituminous mastics, grouts and
like mixts.; testing smooth-surfaced asphalt roll-roofing, slate-surfaced
asphalt roll-roofing and slate-surfaced asphalt shingles; testing of
insulating varnishes, of elec. insulating materials for voltage effects at
radio frequencies, of cable splicing and pothead compds., of untreated
insulating paper, of laminated sheet insulating materials, of grease wool

and allied fibers for scoured content; tension testing of metallic materials, compression testing of metallic materials, Brinell hardness testing of metallic materials. Tentative recommended practice is described for carburizing and heat treatment of carburized objects; thermal analysis of steel. Tentative definitions are given of terms relating to the gypsum industry, the term sand; terms relating to coal; terms relating to methods of testing, terms relating to sp. gr., the term screen (sieve). Under the heading "Tentative revisions of A. S. T. M. standards" standards specifications are given for C-steel and alloy-steel forgings, quenched-and-tempered C-steel axles, shafts and other forgings for locomotives and cars, C-steel forgings for locomotives, quenched-and-tempered alloy-steel axles, shafts and other forgings for locomotives and cars, C-steel car and tender axles, welded and seamless steel pipe, lap-welded and seamless steel and lap-welded Fe boiler tubes, welded wrought-Fe pipe, staybolt, engine-bolt and extra-refined wrought Fe bars, malleable castings, Lake Cu wire bars, cakes, slabs, billets, ingots and ingot bars, electrolytic Cu wire bars, cakes, slabs, billets, ingots and ingot bars, light Al casting alloys, high-strength bronze trolley wire, round and grooved, 40 and 65% cond., seamless admiralty condenser tubes and ferrule stock, high sheet brass, naval brass rods for structural purposes; specifications and tests for port. cement, cement-concrete sewer pipe, fire tests of materials and construction, paving brick, hydrated lime for structural purposes; turpentine; broken slag for waterbound base and wearing course; shovel-run or crusher-run broken slag for waterbound base. Recommended practice is described for heat treatment of case-hardened C-steel objects. Standard methods are given for testing gypsum and gypsum products; test for distn. of bituminous materials suitable for road treatment, lab. sampling and analysis of coke, lab. sampling and analysis of coal, sampling and analysis of creosote oil, testing molded insulating materials. Standard definitions are given of terms relating to paint specifications.

L82 ANSWER 66 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1912:6071 CAPLUS
DN 6:6071
OREF 6:934e-i,935a
TI The Sizing of Cotton Goods in Relation to Subsequent processes
AU Whowell, F.
SO Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, London (1912), 30, 1007
CODEN: JSCIAN; ISSN: 0368-4075
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 25 (Dyes and Textile Chemistry)
AB Certain of the ingredients employed for sizing warp yarns exert very injurious effects upon the cloth in some of the subsequent processes, e. g., singeing, bleaching, dyeing and printing. A moist atm. and a certain amt. of moisture in the yarn are practically essential to ensure good results in the weaving. To prevent mildew in sized warps the sizer incorporates a small amt. of ZnCl₂, MgCl₂ or CaCl₂ with the size, which acts at the same time as an antiseptic and as a deliquescent. All these chlorides tend to dissociate at high. temps., and cloths containing them are liable to become tendered after passing

through the singeing process. The heat of the singeing machine liberates HCl which destroys the fibers of the cloth. The irregularly distributed damaged parts betray themselves in the form of holes with clean cut edges, distinct from the frayed edges of mechanically damaged parts. Another objectionable substance often used in sizing is paraffin wax, the object being to lubricate the sized threads for the weaving process. Tallow is the proper substance to employ for this purpose, but paraffin is used either because it is cheaper or in the form of adulterated tallow. Paraffin wax and similar unsaponifiable substances are not emulsified in the b. processes to which the goods are subjected preparatory to bleaching or dyeing. The wax is simply loosened, floats to the top of the kier and settles on the goods in the form of patches producing gray water-resistant stains which cannot be bleached or dyed. Sometimes the wax remains evenly distributed over the cloth without forming patches, in which case the fibers remain absolutely resistant to the calendering operation and the cloth finished up quite limp. Mineral oil stains derived from the lubricating oil of the loom or other machinery are likewise objectionable, and it has been clearly demonstrated that mineral oil stains resist all known processes of bleaching, but it would appear that a mixt. of vegetable and mineral oils is not so harmful. In the discussion, P. Bean pointed out that the use of deliquescent chlorides is not confined to the object of facilitating the weaving operations. MgCl₂ and CaCl₂ are used illegitimately to increase the wt.; these chlorides attract excess of moisture, enabling the cloth to carry more "filling." "Yorkshire grease" has been mentioned as a substitute for tallow, but this is not always safe.

L82 ANSWER 67 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1912:6070 CAPLUS

DN 6:6070

OREF 6:934e-i,935a

TI The Sizing of Cotton Goods in Relation to Subsequent processes

AU Whowell, F.

SO Textil Inst. J. (1912), 2, 43-53

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

CC 25 (Dyes and Textile Chemistry)

AB Certain of the ingredients employed for sizing warp yarns exert very injurious effects upon the cloth in some of the subsequent processes, e. g., singeing, bleaching, dyeing and printing. A moist atm. and a certain amt. of moisture in the yarn are practically essential to ensure good results in the weaving. To prevent mildew in sized warps the sizer incorporates a small amt. of ZnCl₂, MgCl₂ or CaCl₂ with the size, which acts at the same time as an antiseptic and as a deliquescent. All these chlorides tend to dissociate at high temps., and cloths containing them are liable to become tendered after passing through the singeing process. The heat of the singeing machine liberates HCl which destroys the fibers of the cloth. The irregularly distributed damaged parts betray themselves in the form of holes with clean cut edges, distinct from the frayed edges of mechanically damaged parts. Another objectionable substance often used in sizing is

paraffin wax, the object being to lubricate the sized threads for the weaving process. Tallow is the proper substance to employ for this purpose, but paraffin is used either because it is cheaper or in the form of adulterated tallow. Paraffin wax and similar unsaponifiable substances are not emulsified in the b. processes to which the goods are subjected preparatory to bleaching or dyeing. The wax is simply loosened, floats to the top of the kier and settles on the goods in the form of patches producing gray water-resistant stains which cannot be bleached or dyed. Sometimes the wax remains evenly distributed over the cloth without forming patches, in which case the fibers remain absolutely resistant to the calendering operation and the cloth finished up quite limp. Mineral oil stains derived from the lubricating oil of the loom or other machinery are likewise objectionable, and it has been clearly demonstrated that mineral oil stains resist all known processes of bleaching, but it would appear that a mixt. of vegetable and mineral oils is not so harmful. In the discussion, P. Bean pointed out that the use of deliquescent chlorides is not confined to the object of facilitating the weaving operations. MgCl₂ and CaCl₂ are used illegitimately to increase the wt.; these chlorides attract excess of moisture, enabling the cloth to carry more "filling." "Yorkshire grease" has been mentioned as a substitute for tallow, but this is not always safe.

L82 ANSWER 68 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1941:16337 CAPLUS
DN 35:16337
OREF 35:2631i,2632a-i,2633a
TI American Society for Testing Materials, Standards, 1940 Supplement. III.
Nonmetallic materials, general
SO 574 pp.
DT Book
LA Unavailable
CC 13 (Chemical Industry and Miscellaneous Industrial Products)
AB Standards issued or revised in 1940 are given for methods of sampling coal for analysis and of lab. sampling and analysis of coal and coke; Stoddard solvent; tests for distn. of gasoline, naphtha, kerosene and similar petroleum products; test for flash point by means of the Pensky-Martens closed tester; method of analysis of grease; tests for knock characteristics of motor fuels; test for pptn. no. of lubricating oils; test for unsulfonated residue of plant-spray oils; test for water in petroleum products and other bituminous materials; test for water and sediment in petroleum products by means of centrifuge; testing of shellac used for elec. insulation; testing of elec. insulating oils; tests for conducting paths in elec. slate; tests for accelerated aging of vulcanized rubber by the O-pressure method, and by the oven method; air pressure heat test of vulcanized rubber; tests for abrasion resistance of rubber compds.; dynamic tests for ply sepn. and cracking of rubber products; rubber gloves for elec. workers; textile-testing machines; definitions of terms relating to textile materials; specifications and tests for cotton goods for rubber and pyroxylin coating; terry toweling; tests and tolerances for cotton yarns and for hose and belt ducks; tests and tolerances for continuous-filament rayon yarns; test for fiber length

of wool; testing of pile floor covering; and testing of wool felt. Tentative standards issued or revised in 1940 are given for sampling coals classed according to ash content; gasoline; test for C residue of petroleum products; test for carbonizable substances in white mineral oil; test for distn. of plant-spray oils; test for dropping point of lubricating grease; test for gum stability of gasoline; test for vapor pressure of petroleum products; calcn. of viscosity index; flexible varnished tubing used in elec. insulation; phenolic laminated sheet for radio applications; testing of flexible varnished tubing used for elec. insulation; testing of solid filling and treating compds. used for elec. insulation; tests for dielec. strength of elec. insulating materials; sampling and testing of untreated paper used in elec. insulation; test for flammability of plastics; test for flow temps. of thermoplastic molding materials; test for n of transparent org. plastics; test for water absorption of plastics; method of chem. analysis of rubber products; tension testing of vulcanized rubber; test for changes in properties of rubber and rubber-like materials in liquids; tests for compression set, compression-deflection characteristics and phys. state of cure of vulcanized rubber; testing of rubber hose, automotive hydraulic brake hose and flat rubber belting; insulated wire and cable of rubber or rubber compd.; testing of rubber-insulated wire and cable; tests of textile fabrics and yarns for resistance to moths and of textile fabrics for resistance to water; definitions of terms relating to textile materials; asbestos yarns; testing of asbestos cloth and yarns; cotton and (or) wool blanketing; bleached wide cotton sheeting; test for apparent fluidity of dispersions of cellulose fibers in cuprammonium hydroxide; testing cotton fibers; tests and tolerances for glass yarn and for woven glass fabrics, tapes and tubular sleeving and braids; specifications and tests for fineness of wool tops; test for shrinkage of grease wool; methods of sampling paper and paper products; test for ash content of paper and paper products; qual. test for casein in paper; tests for .alpha.-, .beta.- and .gamma.-cellulose in paper; test for opacity of paper and paper products; test for paraffin content of waxed paper; test for starch in paper; olive-oil and palm-oil solid soaps; salt-water soap; Na sesquisilicate; tetrasodium pyrophosphate; methods of sampling and chem. analysis of special detergents ($Na_3PO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$, $Na_2SiO_3 \cdot 5H_2O$, $3Na_2O \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 11H_2O$ and CO_2 in caustic soda); definitions of terms relating to soaps and other detergents; sampling plant or confined waters for industrial use; detn. of Ca, Mg, Cl and SO_4 ions in industrial waters; detn. of total orthophosphate and calcn. of the resp. orthophosphate ions in industrial waters; method of reporting results of analysis of industrial waters; A. S. T. M. thermometers; designation of numerical requirements in standards; and definitions of terms relating to rheological properties of matter. Tentative revisions (submitted in 1940) of standards are given for lab. sampling and analysis of coal and coke; testing elec. insulating oils; test for accelerated aging of vulcanized rubber by the oxygen-pressure method; textile-testing machines; testing and tolerances for cotton yarns; and definition of terms relating to textile materials.